SATURDAY NIGHT

JULY 26, 1952 10 CENTS

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THE "LOST" CANADIANS

by George M. Morrison

IN RECENT YEARS there have been many articles and editorials bemoaning the loss of highly talented and trained Canadians to the U.S. In many instances writers refer vaguely to "thousands of talented young Canadians." At times round figures are used such as "forty to fifty thousand per year." As Canadian university graduates now number only about 11,000 to 12,000 per year (class of 1952—12,597; class of 1953—11,024), these statements are disturbing. But are they true? Far from it!

Calamity howlers always love to paint a picture blacker than it really is. Let us look at the official figures of those admitted to the U.S. from Canada for the six years from July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1951. During that period an average of 23,136 Canadians were admitted to the U.S. on permanent, not visitor's visas.

Of this figure over 50 per cent were of no occupation, that is, they were the dependents of the workers; wives, children, etc. The exact figure for dependents was an average of 11,738 for the six years. Of the 11,398 average left, those who are classified as the "professional group"—and it is this group which would include the highly talented and trained—average 2,747 per year for the six years. A loss of over 2,700 per year is not one to be tossed off with a shrug, especially if they are all highly qualified people such as engineers and scientists.

However, the figures should be studied further. Included in the 2,747 professional group are such categories as: religious workers, dancers, chorus girls, showmen, professional athletes. These averaged 452 per year or over 16 per cent. (Some of the classifications hardly seem to belong together.) They do not seem to belong rightly in our picture of those who, through years of study, have obtained a valued university degree. However, that is the inference that is given by the statements about our annual loss of thousands of highly qualified Canadians.

How many of these professional people come within the classification of individual workers, such as doctors, dentists, lawyers, clergymen? If a doctor feels he can earn more by practising in the U.S., he simply makes up his mind to move there; no one has a chance to do anything about it. If a clergyman receives a call from a large church in the U.S., he generally answers the call. There is

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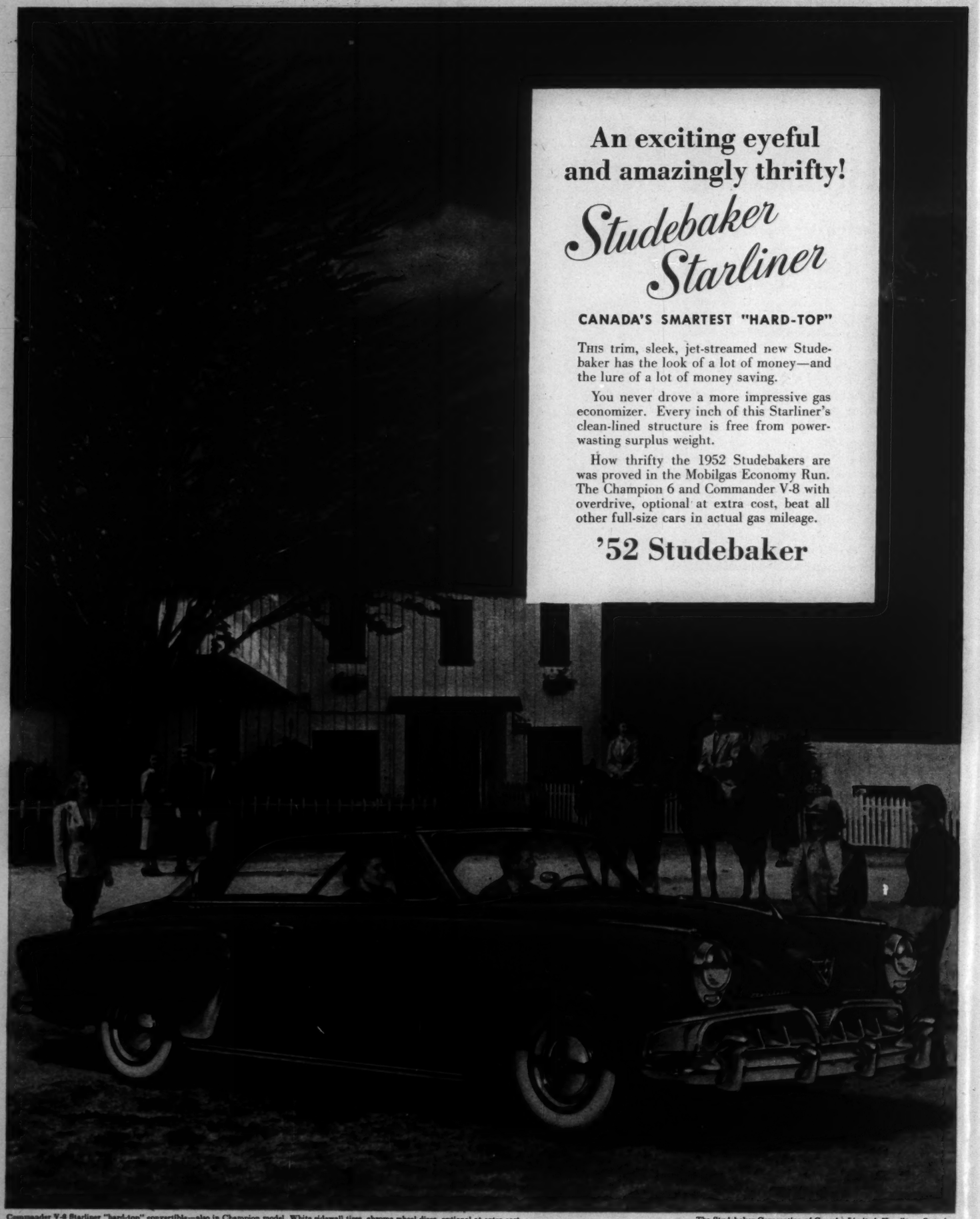
by Leslie Roberts

THE LADY KNOWN AS LOU
by Frank Morriss



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THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

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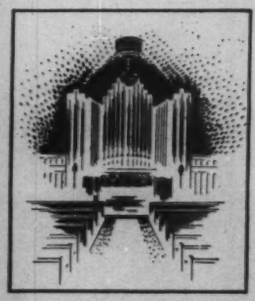

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OTTAWA VIEW

DRASTIC CHECK TO IMMIGRATION

by Michael Barkway

ONE of the smoothest examples of how to avoid political trouble was provided in the closing hours of the parliamentary session by Walter Harris. The estimates of his department of Citizenship and Immigration had been postponed—how or why no one can tell—until the very last day. On at least two occasions earlier in the session Opposition members had shown a disposition to ask some very pertinent questions about immigration. Harris had calmly put them off, saying that a more appropriate occasion to answer questions would be on his department's estimates.

He made a fine show, in those final hours, of answering the earlier questions. They included a desire for information about corruption in various immigration offices. Harris revealed nothing about these "scandals", except for generalization about the RCMP enquiry—the sort of generalizations which made the opposition angry when Brooke Claxton offered them about the Petawawa thefts. But he got away with them.

But much more remarkable even than this was the speech which Harris made about immigration policy. Any listener who could gather from it that the Departmental policy was being drastically changed from what it was a year ago must have been a mind-reader. When the session adjourned an hour or two later I doubt if there were half a dozen people, between the MP's and the press gallery combined, who had the slightest idea how drastically our immigration program for this year is being changed.

This was the definitive exemplary demonstration of how to give the House of Commons full information without telling it anything.

IN THE course of the speech Harris "tabled" a list headed "Persons admissible under Orders-in-Council". The list was not read, nor was there any indication in the minister's speech that it was new. Only one sentence in the Minister's spoken statement revealed any change; and that sentence did not appear in the mimeographed text circulated to the press. Why it didn't I have no means of knowing. The sentence read, in the corrected *Hansard:* "It is expected that the figures (of immigration) will decline beginning this month, and it is not the intention to admit certain workers after the end of October." Of course they'll decline, and when you see the new list of instructions, which were not then available, you can see why.

HARRIS SAID—and this sentence was in the prepared text—"Indications for 1952 are that the intake may not reach the 1951 figure". From that you might deduce an act of God or the operation of a natural law: I don't see how you could be expected to deduce that Harris is taking very good care that this year's intake shall not reach the 1951 figure. But this is the case.

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration objects strongly to the idea that it has changed its policy. Its policy, it says, is based on PC 2856 which is a delightfully vague document empowering the minister to regulate admission to Canada according to various criteria which include the current conditions in Canada. This, the Department says blandly, is what it has always done and what it is doing now. But the news is that the Department's estimate of Canada's capacity to absorb immigrants is now directly opposite to what is was a year ago.

A year ago the Department was receiving a flood of requests for new workers. It had a list as long as your arm of occupations for which immigrant labor was wanted. It was tearing its hair out in attempts to find means of getting people over here. The shipping situation was so bad that Trans Canada Airlines was pressed into service and all westbound trans-Atlantic flights were filled up with immigrants who paid only the steamer fare. As late as October Harris and his Department were congratulating themselves that they had managed to arrange for 41 extra trips by trans-Atlantic liners during 1952.

The flow of immigrants continued during the fall and winter, though in those months there was a prepon-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

"... 42 baloney sandwiches!"

EDITORIALS

Republican Action Lesson for Prophets

SELECTION of Dwight D. Eisenhower as Republican candidate on the first ballot, when a battle so bitter that it was expected to split the Republican party had been generally forecast, is a pointed lesson for both politicians and political reporters. The reporters presented what was probably an accurate reflection of the situation had the machine remained in control. But neither the reporters nor the politicians took notice of what could happen if pressure from the average citizen began to be felt at the convention.

No smear campaign can work against a candidate who remains the most popular individual in a democracy and the spectacular result of that first ballot is an example of how democratic processes can work even in the heated atmosphere of a political convention.

Political writers, both in Ottawa and Washington, live so close to political leaders, that forecasts on political developments are usually correct. But both Ottawa and Washington often develop a climate which is not a reflection of the climate in the country. Accurate reporting of what political leaders feel ceases to be accurate reporting when it jumps to conclusions without taking into account what the average voter feels.

The political writers were wrong in their forecasts of what would happen in the New Hampshire primaries and then when Eisenhower scored several quick successes, the prophets insisted it was all in the bag for Ike. When the tide started swinging to Taft the writers changed their signals again. After the last Truman election, after the New Hampshire primaries, after the bitterest convention fight of Republican history which ended with smiles and handshakes and only one ballot, perhaps we would be better served if writers and broadcasters decided that prophecy was a dangerous business.

President's Limited Powers

WHEN the Americans choose a President they have no assurance that he will ever have a majority of the votes in Congress. If he starts out by commanding a Congressional majority, as he usually does, experience shows that he may lose it half-way through his four-year term of office. Any sober judgment of the raucous political events to the South must take account of this fact. The Republicans may succeed in electing General Eisenhower as President of the United States next November. Most of the allies and friends of the United States in Canada and elsewhere would be satisfied with that choice. But we would do well to remember that the election of General Eisenhower carries with it no assurance of what the policies of the United States may be in the next four years.

Many people think they know, in general, the sort of foreign policies which General Eisenhower would favor if he became President. But for a President to favor a policy is one thing. For that to become the policy of the United States is quite another thing. Whether it does or not depends, first, on the sort of support the President can get from his own party machine. If the reactionary Old Guard of the Republican Party retains its hold over the party in Congress, then even General Eisenhower may never be able to formulate the sort of policies which left to himself he would favor. Even if we assume, as seems reasonable, that General Eisenhower will be master in his own house, that is a long way from assuming that he will be master in congress.

It is, therefore, too early to do any cheering about the November elections; and as they approach it is just as important to Canada to see what sort of Congress is elected as it is to see who wins the more personal fight for the Presidency.

A Grisly—But Comforting—Baby Sitter

The Vote in British Columbia

FINAL results in the British Columbia elections afford us no reason to change our opinion that the voting system employed in that Province has given a reasonably accurate picture of the wishes of the electorate, even in the exceptionally difficult circumstances of this year.

When a body of electors gets tired of a one-party government it has no trouble in going over to the alternative party; there are usually two strong parties in any political unit and often a third and even a fourth party of less significance. Desire to defeat a one-party government does not usually increase the vote for the third and four parties, because these are not likely to win a clear majority; it increases the vote for the second party.

But the BC Government was a coalition Government, and the voters were as tired of the two parties in the coalition as they were of the coalition itself. They therefore moved over in large numbers to the third and fourth parties, and unfortunately they did so in a way which left those two parties almost equal. The people who wanted more socialism in BC—and who would not have voted for the old parties anyhow — voted CCF; the people who are strongly opposed to more socialism in BC, but who are fed up with the old parties, voted Social Credit, which they were easily able to do because it is notorious that nothing in the Social Credit policies can be carried out in the provincial sphere.

The chief moral of the whole business is that a coalition government when it is discredited carries both of its member parties into discredit along with itself. It will be a long, long time before the old parties return to anything like vigor in the Pacific Province. The interesting problem is the effect which the situation will have on Federal representation. Somehow we doubt whether most of the people who voted Social Credit to get rid of the coalitionists and keep out the CCF will also vote Social Credit to back up Mr. Solon Low at Ottawa.

The Canadian Dollar

THE BARE announcement of the level of Canada's official reserves at mid-year gives little definite clue to the course of the foreign exchange markets in recent months. The reserves increased by only $41 millions (U.S.) over the second quarter, compared with an increase of $100 millions in the first quarter. In either case the increases are

not large compared with the total, which now stands at $1,828 millions (U.S.)

The obvious conclusion is that the exchange fund account has not been used for any very extensive incursions into the foreign exchange market. There can have been no serious attempt to hold down the premium on the Canadian dollar, for $41 millions is a small contribution of Canadian funds to the exchange market.

Throughout the first half of 1952, in contrast to 1950 and the first half of 1951, the main feature of the Canadian balance of payments has been the upward pressure from both current transactions and capital movements. The current-account balance has been in our favor, and the inflow of capital for investment has not stopped. The increased demand for Canadian dollars is reflected, primarily, in the new high rates which have prevailed.

In the absence of other offsetting factors it might also have been expected to show a considerably larger increase in the capital reserves. Although no reliable information is available about the operations of the Government exchange fund or about the different capital movements in both directions, it may be deduced that some outflow of Canadian capital has contributed to keeping the reserves from rising more sharply. This is what would be expected as a result of the self-correcting influence of the free exchange. U.S. securities have become more attractive for Canadian investors who can buy them at reduced prices in Canadian dollars; and U.S. investors in Canada have had a chance to make a profit in U.S. dollars by selling Canadian stocks and bonds. The outflow of capital from Canada has helped to keep the exchanges and the reserves from greater fluctuations; but the present premium on the dollar and the still rising reserves show that there is no suggestion of failing confidence in the Canadian dollar.

The Saskatoon Story

SIXTY YEARS ago a group of strong temperance workers in Toronto got the idea that in the empty spaces of Saskatchewan a temperance community could be established with every settler pledged never to take a drink. And that was how Saskatoon, one of the most beautiful of Canada's cities, came into being.

The temperance colony was promised 2 million acres. It was to be a dry spot in a thoroughly wet nation, separated by miles of dry farms from the nearest saloon. But the Government did not play fair. It did not turn over a solid block of land. Odd-numbered sections were available to the drys for $2 an acre. The even-numbers were free to any homesteader whether he drank or whether he didn't, and finally only a tenth of the land promised was turned over to the society. It wasn't long until the bars came in.

Saskatoon has celebrated its sixtieth anniversary by issuing "The Saskatoon Story" and we wish other cities intent on recording their past, would follow the example. Bruce Peel, university librarian and Eric Knowles, Managing Editor of *The Star-Phoenix*, joined to produce a work which has the authority of the historian and the easy readability of good reporting.

Saskatoon has been getting history lately in a way no other Canadian city has been getting it. *The Star-Phoenix* celebrated Dominion Day by turning over its editorial page to highlights from Saskatchewan river history told in extracts from early writers.

Then on July 4 the whole editorial page was devoted to extracts from the declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, Washington's Farewell, Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural, and other examples of the truths held self-evident but so easily forgotten.

The Star-Phoenix, in explaining why it was presenting eight columns of history instead of the usual editorials, said: "If we Canadians are as wise as we sometimes think we are, we will be grateful that these words were written, that these thoughts were thought, and that these ideas still vibrate in the hearts of a free and mighty nation."

The Temperance Colony idea long ago faded but Saskatoon is fortunate in having a temperate newspaper edited by young and enterprising Clifford Sifton, published daily in the city.

—Who's Who

MR. DONALD C. CROMIE

New Drama President

MR. DONALD Cameron Cromie, the new president of the Dominion Drama Festival, is a young man who has had a spectacular career as publisher of *The Vancouver Sun*, one of the most dramatic newspapers in Canada. If he throws his energy into the drama organization in the same way that he has made *The Sun* the fastest growing newspaper in Canada since he took over as publisher in 1942 when only 26, there will be action at the next Dominion Drama Festival.

No one has ever associated young Mr. Cromie with long-hair culture and yet in his newspaper office soft music plays while reporters work and the paintings of the best BC artists hang on the walls. He is a former president of the Vancouver Little Theatre Association and is a governor of the DDF.

It is scarcely likely that such an uninhibited personality as Mr. Cromie will just follow along the lines laid down by his predecessors, the gentle Henry Osborne, and the diplomatic Park Jamieson, the two men who carried the heavy load of the Festival ever since it was founded in 1932. Mr. Cromie has shown that he has a flair, that he is not bothered by precedents and his qualities of originality may be just what is needed in the present reorganization job, one of his immediate tasks.

The major problem facing the Dominion Drama Festival is finance. In the past the financing has come from the top. If Mr. Cromie and his associates can get financial support on a nation-wide basis, with the rank and file of the movement organized to share in its cost, the financial problem will be solved.

Bold Assignment

CANADIAN representation in the countries of Asia is important in ways that would be of little concern in most other posts. In the Asian members of the Commonwealth this is particularly true because of Canada's unique position, which enables us—through the Commonwealth—to enjoy closer relations than the United States, and — because we are North American — to establish a fraternal association without any of the past overtones which may hinder Great Britain.

In the past the quality and conditions of Canadian diplomats in India, Pakistan and Ceylon have left room for some criticism; but this is a particular reason for welcoming Mr. Escott Reid's appointment to New Delhi as High Commissioner. It is gratifying that the Deputy Under-Secretary of State should be eager to take this post, and it is a good earnest for more careful consideration in the Department of External Affairs about this part of the world. Mr. Warwick Chipman, who is resigning in the fall, has made an excellent contribution to understanding between Canada and India. His relations with Prime Minister Nehru have been particularly happy. If Mr. Reid, a younger and more mobile man, cannot immediately replace Mr. Chipman's contacts, he can achieve other things which Mr. Chipman could not.

Personally Mr. Escott Reid is admirably suited by temperament and outlook to get on well with the Indians he will be dealing with. He is modest and sensitive and unassuming, and completely at home in the field of abstract ideas. The part of his task to which he may have to drill himself is the practical "business" job of making sure that the Canadian contribution (under the Colombo Plan) to Indian development is just as effective as it can be. This will take him into many technical fields which are strange to a diplomat, but it is second in importance only to the establishment of the closest possible political understanding between the Indian and Canadian Governments.

Summer Jobs for Students

SUMMERS used to offer a long vacation to the Canadian teen-ager but it is a rare teen-ager now who does not work in July and August. Lady Alexander focussed attention on this when in an interview in London she remarked: "We ought to do more for teen-age boys and girls over here. Canada helps them towards independence much better."

Lady Alexander's 19-year-old daughter Rose is working this summer at Jasper Lodge and it has long been taken for granted that the waitresses and maids at Canadian summer hotels come from the universities and often from prominent families.

Summer jobs offer travel opportunities that did not exist when it was socially impossible to work as a waitress or as a bell boy or caddy, or bush worker or truck driver.

To the extent that the students learn about their country, acquire good work habits, earn the money to assist in paying the cost of their education this is all a good thing. But when the summer money is just a means of spending more at university, when it is used to build up a standard of living difficult to maintain later, the summer job has its serious drawbacks as well as its assets.

MR. FORSEY'S QUERIES

THE BNA ACT AND "DOMINION"

by B. K. Sandwell

FOR AN ECONOMIC adviser to an association of labor unions Mr. Eugene Forsey is surely a surprisingly ardent supporter of the "ancient ways" in almost all other directions. His recent letter to the *Globe and Mail* on the "sapping and mining against 'Dominion'" is an admirable example of his argumentative skill and could hardly have been more vigorous if it had been directed against a proposal to abolish the Crown and convert Canada into a republic.

The one point with which he does not deal is the one point on which the case for the abandonment of "Dominion" rests, namely that when the word was first employed Canada was a colony and it was perfectly suitable, whereas Canada is today not a colony and the word is, in the opinion of many people, no longer suitable.

To those who consider the word suitable any proposal to change it will obviously be unnecessary and probably objectionable. To those who consider it unsuitable, the fact that it is never used in the British North America Act as the title, or any part of the title, of the nation or colony, and is used only as a sort of general descriptive term for the kind of self-governing section of the overseas Empire that Canada then became, is surely some justification for urging its abandonment, on the ground that it is no longer that kind of self-governing section of that overseas Empire.

The British North America Act twice refers to the three provinces being united into (in one case) and forming and being (in the other case) "one Dominion"; on the second occasion there is added the words "under the name of Canada". Not "the Dominion of Canada" for that phrase never occurs, but "one Dominion under the name of Canada". The word "Dominion" is no part of the name of the country, which is—the Act says so—"Canada".

DISCUSSING this matter recently SATURDAY NIGHT made the incorrect statement that the words "the Dominion" did not appear in the Act. They do appear, once, in the Preamble. The language is: "And whereas on the establishment of the Union by authority of Parliament, it is expedient not only that the constitution of the legislative authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the nature of the executive government therein be declared." This follows immediately after the statement that it is desirable that the three provinces "be federally united into one Dominion". It is a second reference to the same Dominion, and since they were talking about the same thing the drafters of the Act had to say either "the Dominion" or "that Dominion" or "such Dominion"—precisely as, if they had called it "one colony", they would in this second reference have had to say "the colony", and if they had called it "one nation" they would have had to say "the nation".

(It is fairly evident that they wanted to avoid the use of the word "colony", which occurs only in reference to the other "colonies or provinces" which may later be admitted to the Union, and is presumably used there because Newfoundland was never called a province; and it is fairly safe to assume that in 1867 they had no thought of using the word "nation", even if it be true that they did consider "kingdom".)

In other words, this use of the phrase "the Dominion" is no proof that "Dominion" is part of the title of the Union, or is a proper noun at all. It was simply a handy general term which avoided suggesting more subordination than then existed and yet did not commit the users to any excess of autonomy.

Mr. Forsey says that July 1, 1867, was not merely the occasion of the going into effect of a statute of the Parliament of Great Britain, as SATURDAY NIGHT described it, but was "the creation of a new nation". The more usual word is surely birth, which has a figurative quality and makes some allowance for the periods of infancy and adolescence. There came into being in 1867 something which eventually grew up into a nation, but we doubt very greatly whether a nation was created in that year. You do not create a nation without knowing it, and it was a good many years before even the most nationally minded Canadians used that word about Canada with any confidence.

THE "Dominion" which was created in 1867 was expressiy subject to the disallowance by the British Government of any legislation which it might adopt. It had no power to make treaties, and no representatives accredited to other nations. It was something which it no longer is, and something which the word "Dominion" rather clearly suggests—a political party entity with a modicum of self-government subject always to the higher authority of a distinct political entity in which the people of "the Dominion" had no voice.

Mr. Forsey thinks there is a great body of Canadian opinion which will want to know the reason why "if 'Dominion' is 'destined to disappear' from our national title." We doubt it, if for no other reason than that "Dominion" has never been part of "our national title", any more than "Republic" has been part of the "na-

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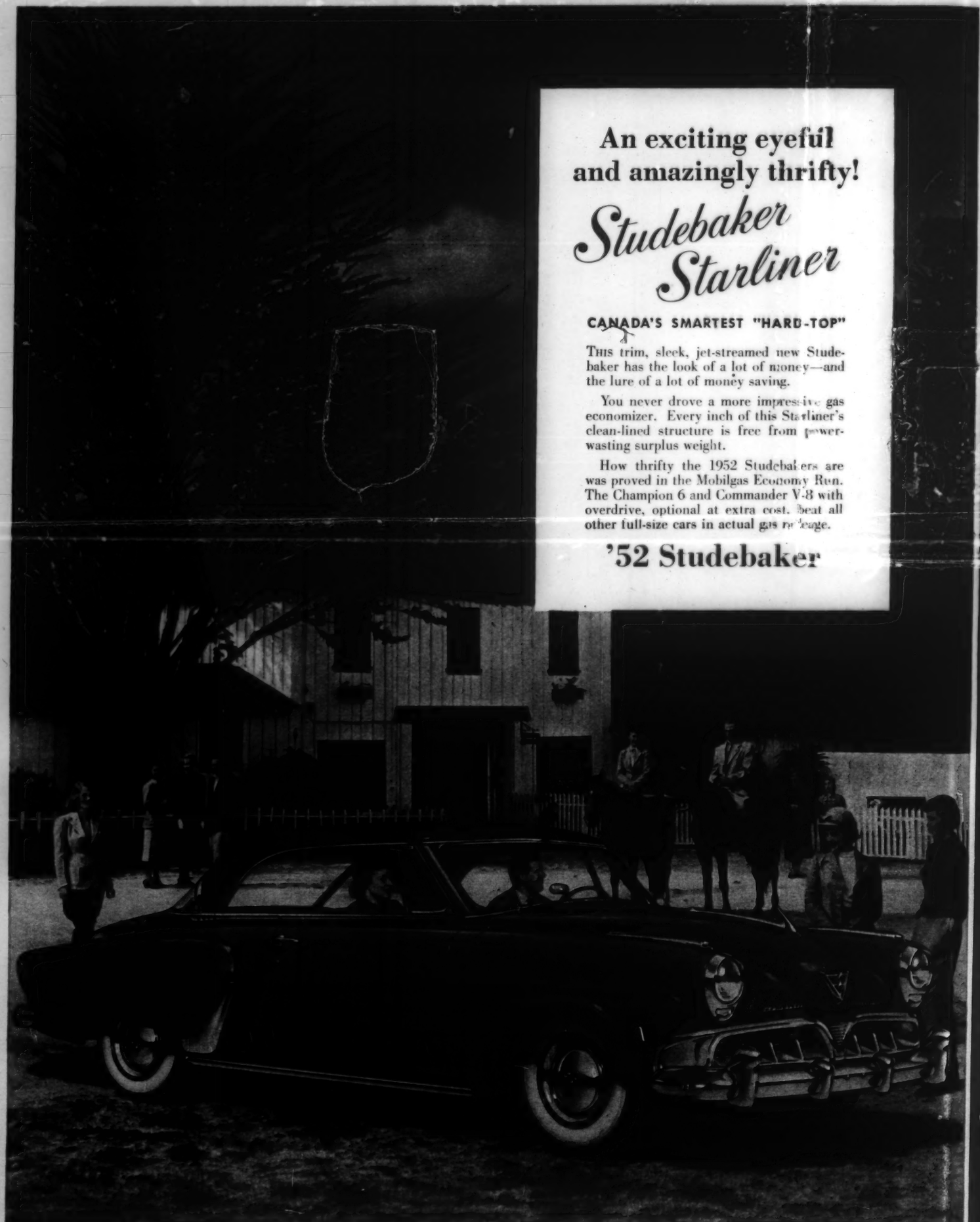

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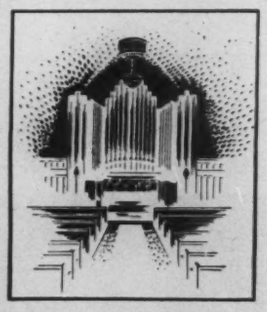

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OTTAWA VIEW

DRASTIC CHECK TO IMMIGRATION

by Michael Barkway

ONE of the smoothest examples of how to avoid political trouble was provided in the closing hours of the parliamentary session by Walter Harris. The estimates of his department of Citizenship and Immigration had been postponed—how or why no one can tell—until the very last day. On at least two occasions earlier in the session Opposition members had shown a disposition to ask some very pertinent questions about immigration. Harris had calmly put them off, saying that a more appropriate occasion to answer questions would be on his department's estimates.

He made a fine show, in those final hours, of answering the earlier questions. They included a desire for information about corruption in various immigration offices. Harris revealed nothing about these "scandals", except for generalization about the RCMP enquiry—the sort of generalizations which made the opposition angry when Brooke Claxton offered them about the Petawawa thefts. But he got away with them.

But much more remarkable even than this was the speech which Harris made about immigration policy. Any listener who could gather from it that the Departmental policy was being drastically changed from what it was a year ago must have been a mind-reader. When the session adjourned an hour or two later I doubt if there were half a dozen people, between the MP's and the press gallery combined, who had the slightest idea how drastically our immigration program for this year is being changed.

This was the definitive exemplary demonstration of how to give the House of Commons full information without telling it anything.

IN THE course of the speech Harris "tabled" a list headed "Persons admissible under Orders-in-Council". The list was not read, nor was there any indication in the minister's speech that it was new. Only one sentence in the Minister's spoken statement revealed any change; and that sentence did not appear in the mimeographed text circulated to the press. Why it didn't I have no means of knowing. The sentence read, in the corrected *Hansard:* "It is expected that the figures (of immigration) will decline beginning this month, and it is not the intention to admit certain workers after the end of October." Of course they'll decline, and when you see the new list of instructions, which were not then available, you can see why.

HARRIS SAID—and this sentence was in the prepared text—"Indications for 1952 are that the intake may not reach the 1951 figure". From that you might deduce an act of God or the operation of a natural law: I don't see how you could be expected to deduce that Harris is taking very good care that this year's intake shall not reach the 1951 figure. But this is the case.

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration objects strongly to the idea that it has changed its policy. Its policy, it says, is based on PC 2856 which is a delightfully vague document empowering the minister to regulate admission to Canada according to various criteria which include the current conditions in Canada. This, the Department says blandly, is what it has always done and what it is doing now. But the news is that the Department's estimate of Canada's capacity to absorb immigrants is now directly opposite to what is was a year ago.

A year ago the Department was receiving a flood of requests for new workers. It had a list as long as your arm of occupations for which immigrant labor was wanted. It was tearing its hair out in attempts to find means of getting people over here. The shipping situation was so bad that Trans Canada Airlines was pressed into service and all westbound trans-Atlantic flights were filled up with immigrants who paid only the steamer fare. As late as October Harris and his Department were congratulating themselves that they had managed to arrange for 41 extra trips by trans-Atlantic liners during 1952.

The flow of immigrants continued during the fall and winter, though in those months there was a prepon-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

"... 42 baloney sandwiches!"

EDITORIALS

Republican Action Lesson for Prophets

SELECTION of Dwight D. Eisenhower as Republican candidate on the first ballot, when a battle so bitter that it was expected to split the Republican party had been generally forecast, is a pointed lesson for both politicians and political reporters. The reporters presented what was probably an accurate reflection of the situation had the machine remained in control. But neither the reporters nor the politicians took notice of what could happen if pressure from the average citizen began to be felt at the convention.

No smear campaign can work against a candidate who remains the most popular individual in a democracy and the spectacular result of that first ballot is an example of how democratic processes can work even in the heated atmosphere of a political convention.

Political writers, both in Ottawa and Washington, live so close to political leaders, that forecasts on political developments are usually correct. But both Ottawa and Washington often develop a climate which is not a reflection of the climate in the country. Accurate reporting of what political leaders feel ceases to be accurate reporting when it jumps to conclusions without taking into account what the average voter feels.

The political writers were wrong in their forecasts of what would happen in the New Hampshire primaries and then when Eisenhower scored several quick successes, the prophets insisted it was all in the bag for Ike. When the tide started swinging to Taft the writers changed their signals again. After the last Truman election, after the New Hampshire primaries, after the bitterest convention fight of Republican history which ended with smiles and handshakes and only one ballot, perhaps we would be better served if writers and broadcasters decided that prophecy was a dangerous business.

President's Limited Powers

WHEN the Americans choose a President they have no assurance that he will ever have a majority of the votes in Congress. If he starts out by commanding a Congressional majority, as he usually does, experience shows that he may lose it half-way through his four-year term of office. Any sober judgment of the raucous political events to the South must take account of this fact. The Republicans may succeed in electing General Eisenhower as President of the United States next November. Most of the allies and friends of the United States in Canada and elsewhere would be satisfied with that choice. But we would do well to remember that the election of General Eisenhower carries with it no assurance of what the policies of the United States may be in the next four years.

Many people think they know, in general, the sort of foreign policies which General Eisenhower would favor if he became President. But for a President to favor a policy is one thing. For that to become the policy of the United States is quite another thing. Whether it does or not depends, first, on the sort of support the President can get from his own party machine. If the reactionary Old Guard of the Republican Party retains its hold over the party in Congress, then even General Eisenhower may never be able to formulate the sort of policies which left to himself he would favor. Even if we assume, as seems reasonable, that General Eisenhower will be master in his own house, that is a long way from assuming that he will be master in congress.

It is, therefore, too early to do any cheering about the November elections; and as they approach it is just as important to Canada to see what sort of Congress is elected as it is to see who wins the more personal fight for the Presidency.

A Grisly—But Comforting—Baby Sitter

The Vote in British Columbia

FINAL results in the British Columbia elections afford us no reason to change our opinion that the voting system employed in that Province has given a reasonably accurate picture of the wishes of the electorate, even in the exceptionally difficult circumstances of this year.

When a body of electors gets tired of a one-party government it has no trouble in going over to the alternative party; there are usually two strong parties in any political unit and often a third and even a fourth party of less significance. Desire to defeat a one-party government does not usually increase the vote for the third and four parties, because these are not likely to win a clear majority; it increases the vote for the second party.

But the BC Government was a coalition Government, and the voters were as tired of the two parties in the coalition as they were of the coalition itself. They therefore moved over in large numbers to the third and fourth parties, and unfortunately they did so in a way which left those two parties almost equal. The people who wanted more socialism in BC—and who would not have voted for the old parties anyhow — voted CCF; the people who are strongly opposed to more socialism in BC, but who are fed up with the old parties, voted Social Credit, which they were easily able to do because it is notorious that nothing in the Social Credit policies can be carried out in the provincial sphere.

The chief moral of the whole business is that a coalition government when it is discredited carries both of its member parties into discredit along with itself. It will be a long, long time before the old parties return to anything like vigor in the Pacific Province. The interesting problem is the effect which the situation will have on Federal representation. Somehow we doubt whether most of the people who voted Social Credit to get rid of the coalitionists and keep out the CCF will also vote Social Credit to back up Mr. Solon Low at Ottawa.

The Canadian Dollar

THE BARE announcement of the level of Canada's official reserves at mid-year gives little definite clue to the course of the foreign exchange markets in recent months. The reserves increased by only $41 millions (U.S.) over the second quarter, compared with an increase of $100 millions in the first quarter. In either case the increases are

not large compared with the total, which now stands at $1,828 millions (U.S.)

The obvious conclusion is that the exchange fund account has not been used for any very extensive incursions into the foreign exchange market. There can have been no serious attempt to hold down the premium on the Canadian dollar, for $41 millions is a small contribution of Canadian funds to the exchange market.

Throughout the first half of 1952, in contrast to 1950 and the first half of 1951, the main feature of the Canadian balance of payments has been the upward pressure from both current transactions and capital movements. The current-account balance has been in our favor, and the inflow of capital for investment has not stopped. The increased demand for Canadian dollars is reflected, primarily, in the new high rates which have prevailed.

In the absence of other offsetting factors it might also have been expected to show a considerably larger increase in the capital reserves. Although no reliable information is available about the operations of the Government exchange fund or about the different capital movements in both directions, it may be deduced that some outflow of Canadian capital has contributed to keeping the reserves from rising more sharply. This is what would be expected as a result of the self-correcting influence of the free exchange. U.S. securities have become more attractive for Canadian investors who can buy them at reduced prices in Canadian dollars; and U.S. investors in Canada have had a chance to make a profit in U.S. dollars by selling Canadian stocks and bonds. The outflow of capital from Canada has helped to keep the exchanges and the reserves from greater fluctuations; but the present premium on the dollar and the still rising reserves show that there is no suggestion of failing confidence in the Canadian dollar.

The Saskatoon Story

SIXTY YEARS ago a group of strong temperance workers in Toronto got the idea that in the empty spaces of Saskatchewan a temperance community could be established with every settler pledged never to take a drink. And that was how Saskatoon, one of the most beautiful of Canada's cities, came into being.

The temperance colony was promised 2 million acres. It was to be a dry spot in a thoroughly wet nation, separated by miles of dry farms from the nearest saloon. But the Government did not play fair. It did not turn over a solid block of land. Odd-numbered sections were available to the drys for $2 an acre. The even-numbers were free to any homesteader whether he drank or whether he didn't, and finally only a tenth of the land promised was turned over to the society. It wasn't long until the bars came in.

Saskatoon has celebrated its sixtieth anniversary by issuing "The Saskatoon Story" and we wish other cities intent on recording their past, would follow the example. Bruce Peel, university librarian and Eric Knowles, Managing Editor of *The Star-Phoenix*, joined to produce a work which has the authority of the historian and the easy readability of good reporting.

Saskatoon has been getting history lately in a way no other Canadian city has been getting it. *The Star-Phoenix* celebrated Dominion Day by turning over its editorial page to highlights from Saskatchewan river history told in extracts from early writers.

Then on July 4 the whole editorial page was devoted to extracts from the declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, Washington's Farewell, Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural, and other examples of the truths held self-evident but so easily forgotten.

The Star-Phoenix, in explaining why it was presenting eight columns of history instead of the usual editorials, said: "If we Canadians are as wise as we sometimes think we are, we will be grateful that these words were written, that these thoughts were thought, and that these ideas still vibrate in the hearts of a free and mighty nation."

The Temperance Colony idea long ago faded but Saskatoon is fortunate in having a temperate newspaper edited by young and enterprising Clifford Sifton, published daily in the city.

—Who's Who

MR. DONALD C. CROMIE

New Drama President

MR. DONALD Cameron Cromie, the new president of the Dominion Drama Festival, is a young man who has had a spectacular career as publisher of *The Vancouver Sun*, one of the most dramatic newspapers in Canada. If he throws his energy into the drama organization in the same way that he has made *The Sun* the fastest growing newspaper in Canada since he took over as publisher in 1942 when only 26, there will be action at the next Dominion Drama Festival.

No one has ever associated young Mr. Cromie with long-hair culture and yet in his newspaper office soft music plays while reporters work and the paintings of the best BC artists hang on the walls. He is a former president of the Vancouver Little Theatre Association and is a governor of the DDF.

It is scarcely likely that such an uninhibited personality as Mr. Cromie will just follow along the lines laid down by his predecessors, the gentle Henry Osborne, and the diplomatic Park Jamieson, the two men who carried the heavy load of the Festival ever since it was founded in 1932. Mr. Cromie has shown that he has a flair, that he is not bothered by precedents and his qualities of originality may be just what is needed in the present reorganization job, one of his immediate tasks.

The major problem facing the Dominion Drama Festival is finance. In the past the financing has come from the top. If Mr. Cromie and his associates can get financial support on a nation-wide basis, with the rank and file of the movement organized to share in its cost, the financial problem will be solved.

Bold Assignment

CANADIAN representation in the countries of Asia is important in ways that would be of little concern in most other posts. In the Asian members of the Commonwealth this is particularly true because of Canada's unique position, which enables us—through the Commonwealth—to enjoy closer relations than the United States, and — because we are North American — to establish a fraternal association without any of the past overtones which may hinder Great Britain.

In the past the quality and conditions of Canadian diplomats in India, Pakistan and Ceylon have left room for some criticism; but this is a particular reason for welcoming Mr. Escott Reid's appointment to New Delhi as High Commissioner. It is gratifying that the Deputy Under-Secretary of State should be eager to take this post, and it is a good earnest for more careful consideration in the Department of External Affairs about this part of the world. Mr. Warwick Chipman, who is resigning in the fall, has made an excellent contribution to understanding between Canada and India. His relations with Prime Minister Nehru have been particularly happy. If Mr. Reid, a younger and more mobile man, cannot immediately replace Mr. Chipman's contacts, he can achieve other things which Mr. Chipman could not.

Personally Mr. Escott Reid is admirably suited by temperament and outlook to get on well with the Indians he will be dealing with. He is modest and sensitive and unassuming, and completely at home in the field of abstract ideas. The part of his task to which he may have to drill himself is the practical "business" job of making sure that the Canadian contribution (under the Colombo Plan) to Indian development is just as effective as it can be. This will take him into many technical fields which are strange to a diplomat, but it is second in importance only to the establishment of the closest possible political understanding between the Indian and Canadian Governments.

Summer Jobs for Students

SUMMERS used to offer a long vacation to the Canadian teen-ager but it is a rare teen-ager now who does not work in July and August. Lady Alexander focussed attention on this when in an interview in London she remarked: "We ought to do more for teen-age boys and girls over here. Canada helps them towards independence much better."

Lady Alexander's 19-year-old daughter Rose is working this summer at Jasper Lodge and it has long been taken for granted that the waitresses and maids at Canadian summer hotels come from the universities and often from prominent families.

Summer jobs offer travel opportunities that did not exist when it was socially impossible to work as a waitress or as a bell boy or caddy, or bush worker or truck driver.

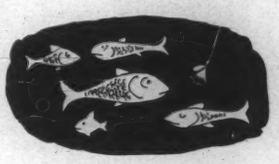
To the extent that the students learn about their country, acquire good work habits, earn the money to assist in paying the cost of their education this is all a good thing. But when the summer money is just a means of spending more at university, when it is used to build up a standard of living difficult to maintain later, the summer job has its serious drawbacks as well as its assets.

MR. FORSEY'S QUERIES

THE BNA ACT AND "DOMINION"

by B. K. Sandwell

FOR AN ECONOMIC adviser to an association of labor unions Mr. Eugene Forsey is surely a surprisingly ardent supporter of the "ancient ways" in almost all other directions. His recent letter to the *Globe and Mail* on the "sapping and mining against 'Dominion'" is an admirable example of his argumentative skill and could hardly have been more vigorous if it had been directed against a proposal to abolish the Crown and convert Canada into a republic.



The one point with which he does not deal is the one point on which the case for the abandonment of "Dominion" rests, namely that when the word was first employed Canada was a colony and it was perfectly suitable, whereas Canada is today not a colony and the word is, in the opinion of many people, no longer suitable.

To those who consider the word suitable any proposal to change it will obviously be unnecessary and probably objectionable. To those who consider it unsuitable, the fact that it is never used in the British North America Act as the title, or any part of the title, of the nation or colony, and is used only as a sort of general descriptive term for the kind of self-governing section of the overseas Empire that Canada then became, is surely some justification for urging its abandonment, on the ground that it is no longer that kind of self-governing section of that overseas Empire.

The British North America Act twice refers to the three provinces being united into (in one case) and forming and being (in the other case) "one Dominion"; on the second occasion there is added the words "under the name of Canada". Not "the Dominion of Canada" for that phrase never occurs, but "one Dominion under the name of Canada". The word "Dominion" is no part of the name of the country, which is—the Act says so—"Canada".

DISCUSSING this matter recently SATURDAY NIGHT made the incorrect statement that the words "the Dominion" did not appear in the Act. They do appear, once, in the Preamble. The language is: "And whereas on the establishment of the Union by authority of Parliament, it is expedient not only that the constitution of the legislative authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the nature of the executive government therein be declared." This follows immediately after the statement that it is desirable that the three provinces "be federally united into one Dominion". It is a second reference to the same Dominion, and since they were talking about the same thing the drafters of the Act had to say either "the Dominion" or "that Dominion" or "such Dominion"—precisely as, if they had called it "one colony", they would in this second reference have had to say "the colony", and if they had called it "one nation" they would have had to say "the nation".

(It is fairly evident that they wanted to avoid the use of the word "colony", which occurs only in reference to the other "colonies or provinces" which may later be admitted to the Union, and is presumably used there because Newfoundland was never called a province; and it is fairly safe to assume that in 1867 they had no thought of using the word "nation", even if it be true that they did consider "kingdom".)

In other words, this use of the phrase "the Dominion" is no proof that "Dominion" is part of the title of the Union, or is a proper noun at all. It was simply a handy general term which avoided suggesting more subordination than then existed and yet did not commit the users to any excess of autonomy.

Mr. Forsey says that July 1, 1867, was not merely the occasion of the going into effect of a statute of the Parliament of Great Britain, as SATURDAY NIGHT described it, but was "the creation of a new nation". The more usual word is surely birth, which has a figurative quality and makes some allowance for the periods of infancy and adolescence. There came into being in 1867 something which eventually grew up into a nation, but we doubt very greatly whether a nation was created in that year. You do not create a nation without knowing it, and it was a good many years before even the most nationally minded Canadians used that word about Canada with any confidence.

THE "Dominion" which was created in 1867 was expressly subject to the disallowance by the British Government of any legislation which it might adopt. It had no power to make treaties, and no representatives accredited to other nations. It was something which it no longer is, and something which the word "Dominion" rather clearly suggests—a political party entity with a modicum of self-government subject always to the higher authority of a distinct political entity in which the people of "the Dominion" had no voice.

Mr. Forsey thinks there is a great body of Canadian opinion which will want to know the reason why "if 'Dominion' is 'destined to disappear' from our national title." We doubt it, if for no other reason than that "Dominion" has never been part of "our national title", any more than "Republic" has been part of the "na-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

Financing
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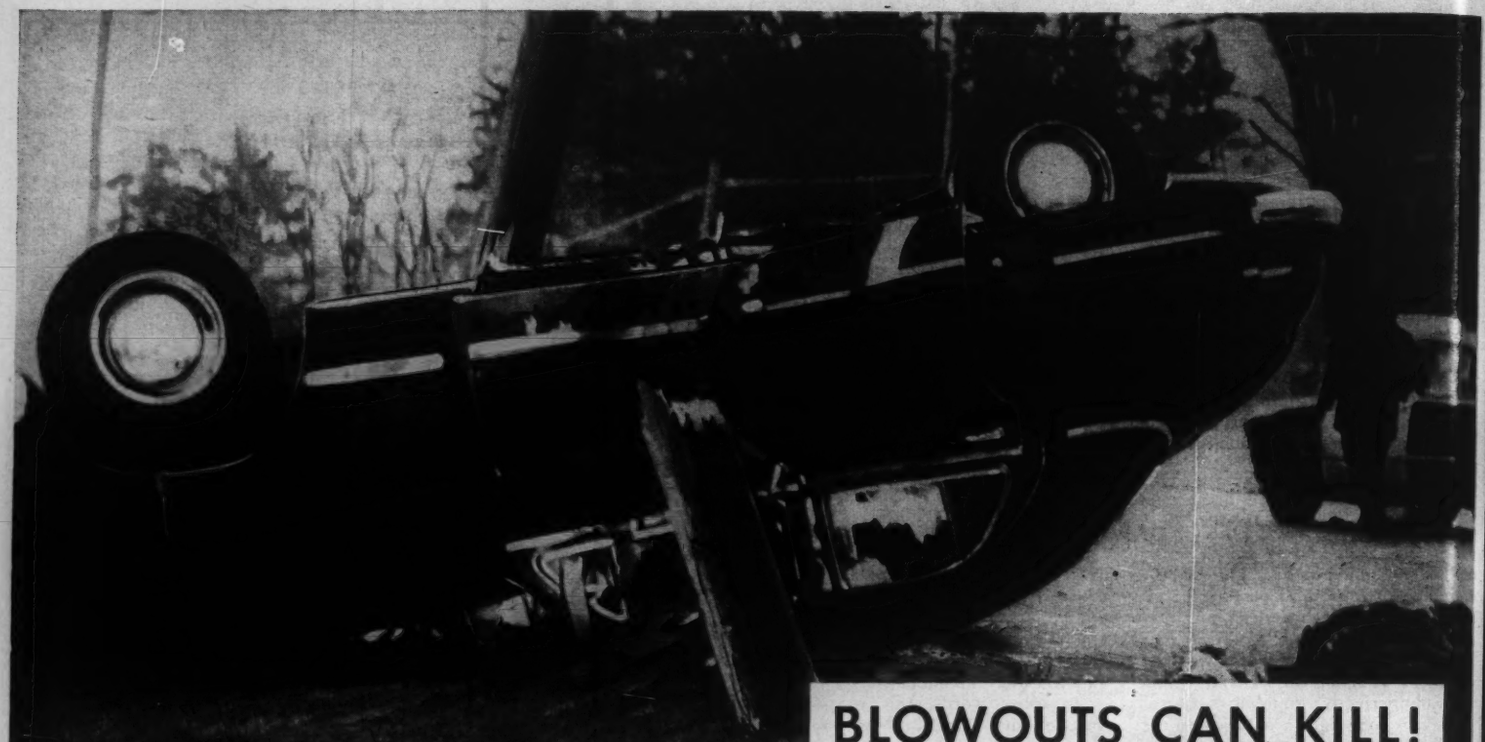

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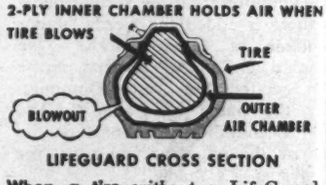

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LIFEGUARD SAFETY TUBES

by GOODYEAR

What U.K. Currency Crisis Means to Us

How long can we go on prospering if the rest of the world is not prospering, asks Financial Critic of the Opposition

by J. M. MacDonnell

CANADIANS are being assured so often, from the most august quarters, that our affairs are being run with unprecedented wisdom, that anyone who ventures criticism is in danger of being represented as perverse, if not impertinent. There is a risk that, in this mood of exultation, a sense of reality may be lost. Nowhere is this more evident than with regard to our foreign trade, and particularly our trade with Britain. This is being gravely threatened by the necessity imposed on the British to impose stringent controls, particularly on imports from North America, in order to defend the pound.

The situation does not affect the British alone; it is of vital importance to us all.

The seriousness of the British plight was recently indicated in a warning given by Churchill to the people of the U.K. Speaking in London on June 11, he said: "It is an alert I am sounding, yet it is more than an alert, it is an alarm. . . We fight for our survival as an independent, self-supporting and consequently, self-respecting nation. . . I warn you that, without an intense national realization of our economic position in all parties and by all classes, we shall find it very hard to reach that security without which all that we have achieved, and all that we possess, and all our glories might quite rapidly become nothing."

These are grave and weighty words and may well engage our sympathy for the British people in their heroic struggle. But we should not confine ourselves to sympathy. We also should be sounding on our own account, an alert—and an alarm. Do not let us imagine that we can pass by, on the other side, unscathed; that our welfare is not involved. Let us act our age and look at the facts.

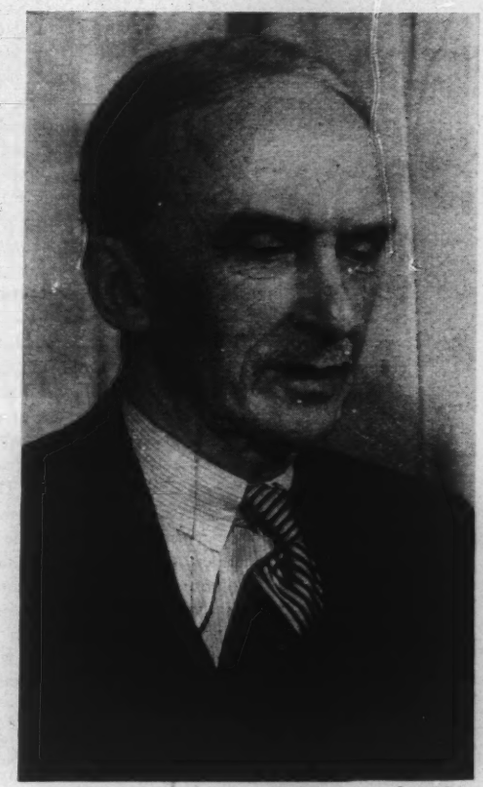
The Bank of Nova Scotia, in its *Monthly Review* for May-June, 1952, has some things to say on this that are worth recording:

"All through the postwar period, Canadians have been concerned with the difficulties confronting Britain, and with the weakening of trade ties with the Commonwealth. It is true that the contraction of this trade has had no major impact upon the Canadian economy as yet, but there is a good deal to suggest that the latest series of import restrictions imposed by the sterling area may be more widely felt. And quite apart from her direct trade, Canada is profoundly interested in the problems of the sterling area, since these difficulties are a potent force tending to divide the western world into two separate trading blocs."

How disastrous two separate trading blocs would be for us in Canada needs no argument.

The import restrictions to which the *Bank Review* refers are certainly not to be laughed off. For example, Elmore Philpott, in a spirited article in the *Vancouver Sun* writes: "Look out, BC—look out! We are losing our British markets. . . The bottom has dropped out of our British Empire lumber markets. We have lost the British market for apples and salmon. These three items were like the three legs of a stool on which BC prosperity sat for a long period of years." (Philpott may be a little premature in saying the bottom *has* dropped out of our British Empire lumber market, but that there is imminent danger, no one who knows the situation will doubt.)

Elmore Philpott continues: "So far we have not fully felt the injurious effects of these lost markets. For due to conditions created by the arms program, we have a temporary boom in U.S.A. for some of the things we used to sell to Britain. But one of these days the Americans are going to slam shut their gates." (No one who remembers the names of Hawley-Smoot and Fordney-McCumber will deny the reality of this danger.)



—Capital Press

J. M. MACDONNELL

PHILPOTT continues, with obvious cogency: "The long-range truth is that Britain needs our lumber, fruit and fish, and the U.S. does not. But Britain cannot buy from Canada what she used to buy, because—no matter how eloquently Mr. Churchill puts it—she is going broke."

We need not accept this pessimistic conclusion—indeed I do not accept it, but no one can deny the danger. In BC the problem is especially acute, but it is not confined to BC. The danger confronts us all. It often seems as if there was very little general realization in Canada of this problem stated by the Vancouver writer, and fully realized wherever serious men survey the business scene.

The reason is that, due mainly to our export of raw materials needed for defence preparation in the U.S. and U.K., our own economic activity is maintained at a very high level. Moreover, we constantly receive liberal doses of soothing syrup from Government authorities, notably the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

C. D. Howe, for whose drive and energy we all have great respect, has a gift for looking on the bright side of things, and shutting his eyes tight to anything which does not fit into his rosy picture. He has the boom mentality and, as we all know, one of its chief characteristics is to believe that booms go on forever, despite all the evidence to the contrary.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce not only dishes out his liberal doses of soothing syrup; he is extremely annoyed if anyone seeks to call us back to reality by pointing out that, in spite of the figures which the Minister loves to dilate on, there is another side to the picture.

The other day, in the House of Commons, John A. Charlton, MP for Brant-Wentworth, gave numerous instances of markets lost in Britain. Trade Minister Howe was extremely annoyed by this and said the speech was "full of inaccuracies." But when the scolding had subsided it was perfectly evident that Howe had not been able to disprove Charlton's figures. All he had done was to try to explain them away.

C. D. HOWE said with truth that exports to Britain were up, but he did not explain how largely the increase was due to the export of raw materials for defence purposes. Nor did he remind us of what he himself has told us that, if we are fortunate enough to preserve peace, exports for defence purposes will come to an end when production lines have been filled, as they will be in respect of a good many war materials before very long.

While forced to admit certain lost markets, C. D. Howe concluded: "We have been able to find the very best markets in the world, and, as a result the Canadian economy is at the highest point it has ever reached in the history of the country."

One might very well say to the triumphant Minister, "When you have lost a market which you have had for decades or even generations, it is no answer to say 'we have sold everything we have to sell'." It may well be that some of the customers who have popped up to buy the products we used to send to Britain may pop down again before long. To quote Philpott again, "the long-range truth is that Britain needs our lumber, fruit and fish and U.S.A. does not." This argument could be extended.

Moreover, we might remind C. D. Howe even at the moment echoes of his boasts are in our ears, that in 1951 we had a trade deficit on current account with the U.S. of $955 million, of which only $560 million was covered by American investments, leaving some $400 million to be made up by surplus trading account with other nations.

It is relevant to point out that those whose business it is to deal with trade facts and figures, and who cannot load onto the backs of the long-suffering tax-payers the cost of their miscalculations—I refer to business men and particularly exporters—are not adopting the same confident, care-free Pollyanna attitude as the Minister. They see signs of business faltering in various foreign countries. One of the most experienced of them said to me the other day: "How long can we go on prospering, if the rest of the world isn't prospering?"

This brings us back to trade with the sterling bloc and the problem of sterling itself. We have already seen how serious, actually and potentially, is the loss of British markets, and we should not shut our eyes to the fact that the very instant the peak of U.S. war preparation is past, there is almost certain to be a sharp falling-off in U.S. demands for our products.

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—Portigal & Wardle

WINNIPEG BALLERINA

Lady Known as Lou Doubles as Swan

by Frank Morriss

EVA VON GENCSY, one of the principal ballerinas of The Winnipeg Ballet, keeps a swan's feather in her purse for good luck. She should also carry around with her a copy of Robert W. Service's poems, for it was as the loud, leggy and loose Lady Known as Lou that she first came to stardom in "The Shooting of Dan McGrew". When audiences in such divergent points as Vancouver, Toronto and Penticton took a look at Eva in opera-length mesh stockings the "ohs" and the "ahs" went right back to the gallery, and the Hungarian girl who had arrived in Canada as a displaced person via Budapest, Salzburg, the Brenner Pass, Innsbruck and the kitchen, was finally "in".

Reporters sharpened their pencils, international news magazine photographers polished their lenses and by this time pictures of Eva as Lou have appeared in magazines as far away as London.

Eva won't know it until now, but stardom in "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" came three or four years behind schedule. This was a good thing, for a session in the *corps de ballet* did a great deal to slenderize the figure and improve the style of a girl who had jumped from training class to soloist with the Salzburg Opera ballet. She has learned discipline—a good thing for a dancer whose forte is dramatic intensity, or comedy-timing.

Gweneth Lloyd, director of the Winnipeg Ballet, originally wrote "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" as a skit for a Beaux Arts ball in Winnipeg and she had Eva in mind for The Lady Known as Lou. During a chance encounter with a newspaperman in a café she confided her plans to do a ballet on the Service poem. (That the writer happens to be the reporter is embarrassing, but beside the point.) An item appeared next day that "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" was in the process of being choreographed with Jean McKenzie as Lou.

Miss Lloyd had written the part for Eva because Jean had lately appeared as a strip-tease artiste in "Chapter 13" and she felt it unwise for Jean's career to follow one shady lady with another. However, Jean was the star of the Winnipeg Ballet and Gweneth felt, in the face of a public announcement she had to let the part go to her. Meanwhile, Eva stayed on in the company unmindful of her blighted break. Dan McGrew, which started as a skit, emerged as a lumbering, cumbersome ballet but Miss Lloyd and David Yeddeau, at that time manager of the company, kept on pruning it until today it is a sure-fire closing spot for the company. Jean, meanwhile, contrary to Miss Lloyd's fears, made the part her own. There was no thought of anyone else doing it now.

Before she got around to doing Lou, Eva had triumphed as Odile-Odette in "Swan Lake" excerpts, and the way she prepared for the role gives an insight into a paprika-peppered personality that is as lovable, in its way, as Giorgi Papashvily, who wrote "Anthing Can Happen". Eva has not strained the goulash out of her accent as yet and her manners, which are as polished and charming as those of a carefree duchess, are matched by an earnest touch of the authentic screwball.

TOLD that she would do the "Swan Lake" excerpts, Eva erupted in a gusher of gratefulness, and hurried to the library to look up the history of swans. She also hung around the pond at Winnipeg's Assiniboine Park and, undaunted by the fact that swans are ugly-voiced, bad-tempered creatures, considered eating like them. She was somewhat taken aback by the fact that the encyclopaedia recommended seaweed and insects; she settled for salads.

So, even in this wayward gesture, Eva was finding a measure of logic. For salads—and plenty of them—were what she needed at the time. Miss von Gencsy dotes on whipped cream, which she describes as "that luffly weeped creem" and it is not good for the ballerina figure. Too many "weeped creems" and pastries can, and did, send a five-foot-five inch figure which now tips the bathroom scales at 115 pounds, up to 135 pounds.

The streamlined Swan brought Eva her first real taste of Canadian success. Followed by the departure of Jean McKenzie to become Mrs. Norman McBain and later a mother, Eva began to get breaks. These were fortified by other departures, plus the fact that reporters spot Eva as the authentic ballerina personality when on tour, plus the role of Lou. This has been the recipe for success which followed Canadian setbacks.

Eva was born in Budapest, the daughter of a principal of a girl's high school.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

FRANK MORRISS *is music and drama critic of* The Winnipeg Free Press.

Endpaper design by Fred Weymon

THE FACE OF A NATION

Canada: The Golden Hinge

by Leslie Roberts

THIS, THEN, is the Kingdom of Canada, the only kingdom in the Americas. Its way of life and its method of practising the arts of government are sometimes misunderstood by those who do not like kingdoms or who have never lived in one.

I. The Land

There are too few Canadians, and we tend to live in clumps, too widely separated for our own good. It is not comforting to realize that Canadians residing in eight of the ten provinces live in communities which are at least twenty-four hours, and as much as three days, removed from the national capital, Ottawa, by rail.

On the prairies, water spells riches or poverty; the new tractor or the unpaid note at the bank, paint on the farmhouse or dried-out clapboards, billowing fields of wheat or the topsoil blowing away to Kingdom Come. If the grass is green, there has been rain and there is moisture in the earth—and moisture is money in the bank. Moisture in Saskatchewan in June and July has a close bearing on how much bread, and what quality of bread, men will eat in distant countries a year hence, and, therefore, what the nature of their political thinking will be.

Already Canada has moved into the vanguard of the nations bent on putting atomic energy to the uses of peace and human betterment. Her atomic pile at Chalk River, Ont., is declared by British and American scientists to be the most effective reactor of which they know—and its efforts are given entirely to developments for peace. Deep in their hearts Canadians do not think highly of atom bombs.

Canada's whole way of life has been constructed on the arts of compromise. Thus she is accustomed to wait for a meeting of minds on controversial issues, with the result that people who do not know her well call her cautious and conservative. If the critic would also note the speed and vigor with which Canada acts, once a decision has been taken, the evidence would quickly change his mind.

LESLIE ROBERTS *is well known as a chronicler of the Canadian scene and numerous articles by him have appeared in Canadian and American periodicals. These extracts are from his new book "Canada: The Golden Hinge"* (Clarke, Irwin, $3.50). *It is reviewed in this issue on Page 24.*

II. The People

In his visible externals, the Canadian has been described as a man who "acts like a quiet American." No statement could be farther off the mark. Despite external resemblances, Canadians are not just like anybody but themselves. Certainly neither they nor their country are what their own tourist "literature" suggests. The average Canadian doesn't see a Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer once in six months. The run-of-mill French-speaking Canadian is approximately as "quaint" as a Kansan. Montreal is not an Old World city in the New. It is simply one of the finest towns anywhere.

The Canadian is far from being a hidebound man; he is less hidebound, in fact, than either his cousins in Britain or his neighbors in the United States. He gets things done as the need arises, and is less concerned with the formula than with the deed.

The Newfoundlander is a man of exasperating obstinacy and pride, who has known bleak poverty through most of his life. But he is a friendly man, whose cottage door is wide open to the stranger. No frills adorn his hospitality, because none adorn his life. But what he has to give is all yours, or the neighbors', as long as it lasts.

Repeated overdoses of adversity have added cubits to a native dignity which finds its outlet in deeds and silence, rather than in words. The Nova Scotian, for example, has developed a tourist traffic from south of the border which has become one of his primary sources of income. But, in coaxing the tourist into his inns and shops, he flies infinitely fewer copies of the Stars and Stripes than Ontario does. This Nova Scotian is a warm-hearted and hospitable man. But you can accept him as he is, or not accept him at all.

The French-speaking Canadian possesses and cherishes a culture that is peculiarly his own. His attachment is to this soil and none other. His folk songs are of his own land and life. His authors write of his own glories. His painters are concerned with the colors of La Belle Province. His heroes are not the heroes of France, but the explorer-priests who discovered the interior of this continent. On these convictions, behind the high wall of his language, his educational system and his religion, the French-speaking Canadian has raised a culture that is indigenous to the banks of the St. Lawrence. It is a culture that is not merely *of* Quebec. It *is* Quebec. But it is also Canadian.

III. The Cities

Though it has been called slowpoke and stuffy by energetic outlanders, the atmosphere of Halifax is conducive to good living. It has always been so. The social life of the community went on for a century and a half behind shuttered South End windows, which protected the city's rum-and-codfish kings from prying eyes.

Elderly seaports have a way of looking down-at-heel, and Saint John is no exception. They also have great dignity, and Saint John is no exception in this respect, either.

On surface, Quebec may still seem to be little more than the tourist paradise, which it became with little effort on the part of the townsfolk. But under the surface a new Quebec is astir. The old city has merged itself with the North American stream, at least in its determination to profit by the surge of industrialization which has swept over Canada.

Age has its compensations. Age has dignity, where youth is brash. Age has the grand manner, where youth sometimes has not even manners worth mentioning as "good." The marriage of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

New Hope For the Damned

Mental cases once looked upon as "hopeless" respond to humane and intelligent treatment

by Muriel Clements

—NFB

TECHNIQUES recently adopted include use of electro encephalograph, or "brain wave" machine, to help diagnose mental illness.

THE "BACK" WARD is the backwater of a mental institution; the home of the most forgotten of a forgotten people. Here the most deteriorated patients are kept; men and women who are physically fit, but shelved as hopelessly incurable mental cases. Because there are never enough doctors in a mental hospital, they concentrate on new patients, and those who respond readily to treatment. The "back" ward is accepted as regrettable, but indispensable. Every mental hospital has one—or had.

But if you visit the Saskatchewan Hospital at North Battleford today you won't find a "back" ward for male patients. It was there when Dr. M. G. Martin, now on the staff of the psychiatric unit of the Regina General Hospital, came to the hospital. It was housed in a separate building called the Annex, a barren structure that had been built for workshops. In a paper to the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, Dr. Martin departed from scientific phraseology to describe the ward:

"The patients assigned to the Annex were those least likely to improve. The ward staff was selected from the same standpoint. The results were repulsive. Urine running down the stairs was covered by sawdust. Most of the day, the patients sat on benches, jammed elbow to elbow. The only treatment was recreational; at intervals the patients were paraded around and around in a circle, while the ward staffs stood on benches in the centre of the circle, and urged them on in the manner of an overseer in a galley driving the slaves to greater effort."

The superintendent of the hospital was Dr. Sam Lawson. He spurred Dr. Martin's zeal to better the lot of the Annex patients.

"That ward in the Annex," said Dr. Lawson, "something should be done about it. If I arranged to bring the patients over here could you do something with them? Mind you, I think it's hopeless. But anything would be an improvement. What do you think?"

Dr. Martin in turn challenged the ward staff, comprised of eight attendants and one supervisor. "The whole damn hospital is laughing at us", he told them. "They think we're wasting our time trying to do something constructive with this ward. They say it can't be done!"

Dr. Martin's Annex staff did not have the advantage of the present-day three-year course in psychiatric nursing, in operation since 1947. Six months was the previous training period. But they learned through their work on the ward the important part they could play to help the treatment team of doctors, nurses, social workers, psychologists, and other trained therapists.

The ward supervisor was Lloyd Stevenson, and Dr. Martin feels that he'd have drawn a blank without Lloyd's keen and intelligent participation.

Dr. Martin could only visit the ward for perhaps half an hour a day, five times a week, and the rest of the time the staff was on its own.

THEY BEGAN by moving the 72 patients of the Annex to an ordinary ward in the main hospital building. Men who had spent 17 years or more in an incessant shuffle from iron cot to backless wooden bench, and from bench to cot, were given a sitting room. For the first time in years they lived with chairs and lounges, a radio, magazines, and flowering plants. The pessimists augured destruction of these luxuries; but they were wrong.

The patients were dressed in ordinary overalls, instead of the "strong suits" of heavy duck that had formerly been necessary. They didn't tear up their clothes. They were given opportunities to take part in simple activities—playing with medicine balls, two-mile hikes, gardening, and even baseball. There was an outdoor area assigned to them, and one of the most encouraging signs was the way these detached people responded to a sense of proprietorship. This was their land, and they found pride in it—even to the extent of taking to the bushes to relieve nature rather than desecrate their given soil.

Only a few of the patients had had any electro-shock treatment. Now 62 of the patients were given three months of treatment. The other 10 had organic difficulties which precluded shock therapy. About 20 could be treated at a time, and so it took from eight to nine months to give them all the full course. These were all "hopeless" cases—the majority of them—schizophrenics—the most withdrawn of the mentally ill. A few showed no response until after 15 or more treatments; some relapsed and had to be given more intensive treatment, or sometimes put to sleep for two or three days with sodium amytal; some responded not at all. But after nine months 60 per cent of these "incurables" had improved.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL at North Battleford and Weyburn Trade School for mentally defective children both are part of province's improved treatment facilities. Children at Weyburn learn use of money.

—Toronto Star

THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR

The Paper That Likes to Argue

by Kathleen and James R. Nairn

THERE'S no other daily newspaper in Canada quite like *The Hamilton Spectator.*

Prosperous, with a rich daily field to itself, the *Spectator* publishes no local news on its front page, has a union press room and an open shop composing room, prints more local news than any other daily and is directed by one of Canada's youngest publishers.

Ninth oldest daily in Canada, its publisher is St. Clair Balfour Jr., 42.

While other newspapers spread local news on the front pages, the *Spectator* buries its local stories and pictures on Page 7, reserving the front page for world news. On rare occasions the editors have broken this rule when they consider a local story of national importance. In recent years the notorious Evelyn Dick case, the Hamilton strikes of 1946, the disastrous Moose Hall Fire and the strangling of a pretty model made the front pages.

The Hamilton Spectator has always taken pride in its harmonious relations with labor, yet today picketers representing the International Typographical Union plod about in front of the building carrying placards exhorting the citizens of Hamilton not to buy the *Spectator.* The line was first thrown about the building in 1946 and picketers have been on duty every day since. The Typographical Union men walked out in sympathy with a strike staged by the compositors of *The Winnipeg Tribune,* another Southam newspaper. The paper was first printed without the aid of compositors. Today the press room is union and the composing room is open shop. While union officials profess to believe the *Spectator* will one day recognize the compositors again, the angle of publisher Balfour's jaw says "no".

LAST YEAR Balfour, grandson of the founder of the Southam fortune, was named publisher. His mother is the only daughter of the late William Southam and it seemed natural that Clair should join the organization. His apprenticeship began on the *Spectator* in the 30's as a reporter where he became known as an aggressive news gatherer. In 1935 he was sent to *The Winnipeg Tribune* for training in advertising and circulation. In 1937 he rejoined the *Spectator,* this time in the business department.

The war interrupted Balfour's career in journalism. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Navy, was commander of a corvette, a frigate and later was given command over an escort group which saw much action against the U-boats. He returned to Hamilton with the rank of Commander and the DSC. He was named executive assistant to the publisher and when F. I. Ker retired last year, Balfour succeeded him.

It would be ridiculous to say that he might have attained his rapid rise in the company without his family connection but it is also certain that his training and his aggressiveness would have taken him far on any newspaper. Balfour has worked hard for the job he holds. Anything but a gladhander, (his reticence is often mistaken for aloofness), he is respected by the men who work for him. They know him for a good newpaperman—firm and uncompromising in his principles.

The *Spectator* was first published on July 15, 1846 by Robert Smiley. The late William Southam, who began his career with the Blackburns on *The London Free Press,* joined with his friend, William Carey in 1877 in acquiring the struggling *Spectator.* In 1896 Southam bought the plant and goodwill of *The Ottawa Citizen* and launched the Southam chain of newspapers. *The Hamilton Spectator* has always been the flagship of the group and William Southam's favorite publication.

Years ago the *Spectator* was one of three evening newspapers in Hamilton. Its competitors were the *Times* and the *Herald.* The *Times* was supported financially by a group of die-hard Liberals and for many years it carried the banner of the Grits. Some of the best newspapermen in Canada graduated from the *Times* newsroom. By 1920 the supporters of the *Times* grew weary of pouring out their money to back the town's third newspaper and the *Times* suspended publication.

THE *Herald* was controlled by the Harris family and for years it gave the *Spectator* considerable opposition. The late W. F. Herman, publisher of the highly successful *Border Cities Star* of Windsor, decided, in 1924, to invade the Hamilton field. He purchased the *Herald* by option and staffed his paper with a good crew of newspapermen. The easy-going *Spectator,* its field invaded, set about to wage war. A roaring battle was carried on for a year during which time both sides gave out thousands of alarm clocks, kewpie dolls, sets of dishes and other prizes in the struggle for circulation. Herman retired to Windsor to lick his wounds and handed the *Herald* back to the Harris family. He is reported to have lost in the neighborhood of $200,000 in his tilt with the Southams.

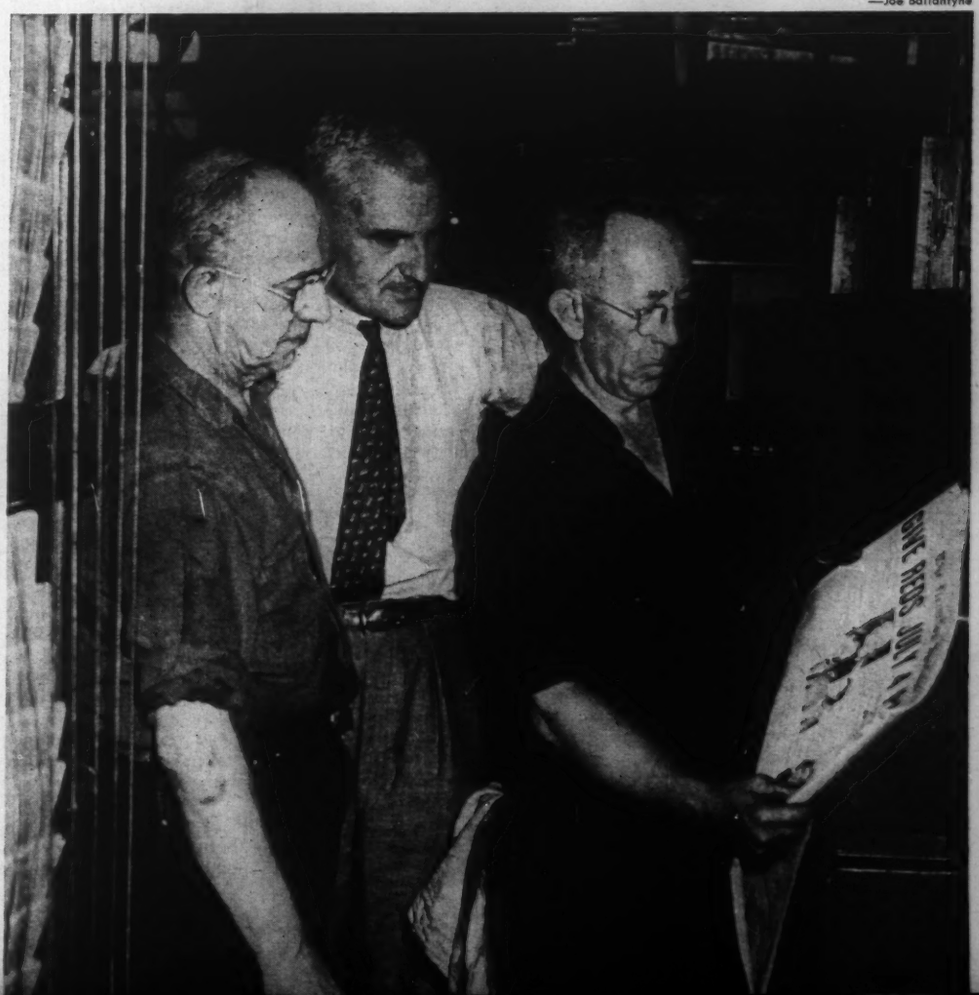
During this period William Southam Jr. was publisher and Frederick I. Ker was editor. It was Ker who directed the fight against Herman and during this period he revamped the *Spectator* and gave the paper its present format. It was he who decreed that local news should be relegated to Page 5 and later to Page 7.

The *Herald* struggled along until 1935 when its assets were bought by the Southams, leaving the *Spectator* alone in the daily field.

Today the *Spectator's* only local opposition is *The Hamilton News,* a tabloid, which is published three times weekly. It was organized by the strikers from the *Spectator's* composing room, with the assistance of their union. Many believed that the *News* could only last a short time but its regular publication continues. The *News* is still not completely self supporting and receives financial aid from the International Typographical Union. Its publishers hope that it will soon become a daily and give the *Spectator* a real battle. In the meantime its circulation, according to its masthead, is 18,000. The *Spectator's* circulation is 82,500.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

PUBLISHER BALFOUR, centre, and assistant foreman Norman Lightheart, left, with pressman Ervin L. Deckert beside the paper's new press. Balfour is grandson of William Southam, founder of the Southam fortune.
—Joe Ballantyne



—Man. Dep't. of Industry & Commerce

NORTHERN GATEWAY: The Pas has an impressive future as the heart of new northern lumber and fisheries program.

North of "53": Manitoba's Jackpot

Compared to those of BC and Alberta, Manitoba's is a "quiet boom" but the keystone province sees a great future in the northland

by G. H. Sinclair

UNTIL George Weaver, the Member for Churchill, stood up in the House of Commons on April 24, little was heard of the "treasure box" that is Manitoba north of the 53rd parallel.

Mr. Weaver's dramatic account of the potential wealth that lies buried beneath the barren rock and tundra of the Keystone Province received a good play from papers across the nation—it was a "natural"—a story of the romantic northland, the continent's last frontier.

But Manitoba companies and mining authorities who have explored the area were not over-impressed by Mr. Weaver's graphic picture of the "treasure house beside which the fabulous wealth to which the genie of Aladdin's lamp had access, is peanuts."

For Manitoba, they say, is merely on the threshold of what likely will be a "quiet boom," when compared with the well-publicized aluminum developments in British Columbia, the oil deposits of Alberta, and the uranium and oil of Saskatchewan. Nevertheless, for Manitoba, as for the other Canadian provinces, it's the northland that holds the great hopes for the future.

If Mr. Weaver's account of northern Manitoba nickel prospects was over-enthusiastic, he is to be excused. Rare indeed is the MP who doesn't exaggerate slightly when he is talking of his constituency. But, at the same time, he underplayed, except for agriculture, the part other resources are bound to play in the future of the north.

With mineral development the key, Manitobans are expecting simultaneous expansion in forest products, fisheries, agriculture, fur-trapping and power, giving the Province a well-balanced northland economy.

Mr. Weaver foresees northern Manitoba as "the coming nickel capital of the world."

Said he: "I think I am conservative in this estimate; some people may dispute it, but . . . approximately 75 per cent of the ore reserves of nickel on this globe are in northern Manitoba. There are four potential Sudburys in northern Manitoba."

The Member for Churchill also forecast that within a decade the northern part of the Province would have 100,000 persons compared with the present population of approximately 25,000.

Turning from nickel to agriculture, Weaver asked the Government to spend between $20 million and $40 million to help in the reclamation of 4 million acres of farmland in the Saskatchewan River delta. He suggested this land would support a population of 60,000.

In Winnipeg, following Mr. Weaver's speech, Manitoba's Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, J. S. McDiarmid, said he was able to confirm the MP's "optimism regarding the potentialities of northern Manitoba."

He added that a "number of economic factors" will determine when the gigantic nickel reserves in the Province are to be developed. Included in these factors are the tonnage and grade of the ore and demand for nickel.

Availability of power and transport are other factors which must be taken into consideration before the importance of the nickel deposits can be fairly evaluated.

At present there are no major hydro-electric developments in the northern reaches of the Province. But, as Weaver pointed out, the potential power available, is "something out of this world" totalling in the neighborhood of 7 million horsepower.

As for transportation, the deposits, which Mr. Weaver did not pinpoint, are only about 20 miles off the Hudson Bay Railway. They extend north from Herb Lake, which is 100 miles northeast of The Pas and 80 miles east of Flin Flon, for approximately 100 miles. The nickel is relatively low grade, but continuing high demand for the metal makes early development of these deposits likely.

ENTIRELY separate from Mr. Weaver's nickel deposits, but of very much more importance for the moment to the Province's economy, is the Sherritt Gordon development of nickel-copper deposits at Lynn Lake, 500 miles north of Winnipeg. First shipments are expected from this site by early 1954.

This project will entail an expenditure in Manitoba of $40 million including construction of a CNR rail line from the present "end of the steel" at Sherridon to the new mine site, 147 miles to the north.

A dam and powerhouse costing $3½ million is being constructed on the Laurie river, 44 miles south of Lynn Lake, to supply hydro-electric power for the mine and town now springing up. To date around $12 million has been spent on the railroad, mine, townsite and power plant.

Ore now blocked out at Lynn Lake is valued at $175 million at present metal prices. A total of slightly more than 14 million tons has been proven.

The operation is being planned on the basis of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

G. H. SINCLAIR *is on the staff of the* Winnipeg Free Press.

THE WORLD TODAY

Ike and the Republican Party

by Willson Woodside

LONG BEFORE the Republican Convention was over many commentators were saying that even if Ike did win the nomination the party had been so bitterly divided that it probably couldn't win the election in November. Certainly the Democrats followed the Taft-Ike feud with great glee, and felt their chances much improved. How much is there to this view?

It would, of course, have been better for the Republicans if they had been able to agree more amicably on their standard-bearer. But given the nature of the Old Guard it was impossible to expect that they would agree on the kind of candidate who would attract independent or doubtfully democratic voters; while given the experience of the Ike backers in trying ever since the Willkie campaign to pry the control of the party away from the "dinosaur wing" and carry it forward with new ideas, it was impossible to expect them to surrender to Taft and the *Chicago Tribune*.

A cartoon in the latter paper in mid-convention showed how vicious the fight had become: Governor Dewey, carrying a little UN flag and Senator Lodge with a Union Jack are labelled "Truman Republicans" and are being offered mink coats by the Democrats for their services in promoting Ike.

This kind of bitterness certainly isn't going to make it easy or pleasant work guiding the Republican Party to victory in November. But if one section of the party had to be repuffed, it was far better that it should be the right wing than the progressive wing. The right wing has no place to go. At the worst it can stay home in November. But the liberal wing could have gone over to Stevenson or Kefauver. If Ike must take losses on the extreme right, at least he has the whole centre ground to expand into. But with Taft the GOP would have had to find all of its votes on the right.

IN TERMS of practical politics, as of idealism, the liberal wing offered the party a far better chance of victory. The Ike forces were strongest in the states which the Republicans have a chance of winning, the ones where they are now in power, and the big states which they must carry. The Taft forces drew much of their convention strength from Southern and border states which the Republicans never win ordinarily. If they are conceded a possibility of carrying several of these this year — Texas, for example— that is only with Ike as candidate.

There are Southern leaders like Governor James Byrnes of South Carolina who have warned that they will on no account support a New Deal or "Truman" Democrat. They couldn't throw their electoral votes to Taft, however much his domestic conservatism might appeal to them, because the South is strong for an internationalist foreign policy. But with Ike they could have conservatism at home and cooperation abroad.

Then with Ike the Republicans can make full use of the "clean politics" slogan. He can raise all the more convincingly the cry "Throw out the rascals, with their mink coats, deep freezes and tax-fixing" after having defeated the "delegate-stealers" with their Southern "Rotten Borough" system in his own party. The nomination of Eisenhower has preserved for the Republicans the strongest issue in the campaign: the need for a change, for new faces, clean hands and inspiring leadership. Dewey, for all his ability, never was popular; he likes himself too well for that. Taft, for all his qualifications, is the epitome of the professional politician and too much the darling of the other professional politicians to be a man of the people.

BUT ABOVE ALL, Taft was identified with the older Republicans while Ike is supported by the younger ones. It was entirely appropriate that Hoover should have come out for Taft, for the latter has been called "the best Republican candidate — to succeed McKinley." The list of speakers which the Taft-dominated convention committees invited to speak, and the backward-looking slogans which they shouted well characterized the outlook of that section of the party which has no chance of ever winning a popular mandate.

MacArthur, Hoover and Joe Martin, though respected figures, called in effect for repeal of the entire New Deal and return to the days when there were no taxes and it was sufficient foreign policy to carry a big stick. Senators McCarthy and Kem, very little respected, represent the extreme reactionary and know-nothing wing of the party. All together, these speakers gave a perfect presentation of why the GOP has lost the last five elections.

Now of course the Democrats will cry—and this may be their most effective election slogan—that "Ike is all right, but look at the kind of people who would come along with him." "Taft would still be the most powerful man in the Senate and people like Colonel McCormick and Joe McCarthy would so hound Ike that he wouldn't be able to do anything." The Democrats will say that the Republican Party simply won't back Ike's policy, and will detail the party's voting record over the past dozen years to prove it. And they will say that the Republicans can't carry the Senate this year anyway, so why elect a divided administration?

These are strong arguments. Ike can't counter them by saying right out that he will purge all the Republican reactionaries, because that would split the party down the middle just at election time. But the American public has seen, on its TV screens, the Republican St. George slay the Old Guard "dinosaurs." The kind of Republicans and independents who have fought for Ike's nomination and who lead his election campaign will suggest to the public the change in the party which can be brought about under his leadership. And if he cannot repudiate the whole right wing, Ike has given a side-slap at McCarthyism while retaining the issue of Communists in the New Deal, by choosing for his running-mate the respected young Senator Nixon, who was more responsible than any other congressman for pinning down Alger Hiss.

The nomination fight has displayed the battle which has been going on since the Willkie days to free the party from the grip of the Old Guard. But it will take victory in the election

—Wide World

THEY LED THE "YOUNG GUARD" to victory. Ike and Senator Lodge, grandson of the famous legislator, probably slated to be Republican leader in the Senate.

"OLD GUARD" Spokesman Herbert Hoover, shown with Taft machine leaders Gabrielson (left) and Hallanan, looked back to days before New Deal.

—International

to actually achieve this by placing all of the great power of the Administration in the hands of the liberal Republicans. Then, in the course of a few years they can gradually get the kind of Republican candidates they want nominated. In 1954 they could ensure a better House representation, and a third of the Senate will also be up for re-election at that time. This is why the convention fight was so bitter. The Old Guard, after carrying on through twenty lean years, saw control of the party being snatched from their hands just as victory seemed in sight at last. Some, who in their eagerness to portray the Democratic Administration as warmongering abroad and suppressing liberty at home, were prepared to hand propaganda material to the Communist enemy, will snipe vengefully at Ike and his cohorts; nothing else can be expected of Colonel McCormick. Nevertheless Eisenhower seems to me to have an excellent chance of winning the election.

As far as party unity goes, the 25 Republican governors showed by their joint action on the Texas delegate steal that they could stand together and that they appreciated how important an election issue clean Republican hands would be when denouncing Democratic corruption. If anyone can unify the party it ought to be Ike, whose whole reputation has been built on bringing people of diverse backgrounds to work together in a common cause.

He is a political "natural", like Mike Pearson, a person who genuinely likes people, and as Pogo would say, he Inspires Confidence. Those are mighty assets, fully backed up by all manner of opinion polls which show Eisenhower the heavy favorite among Republican voters, and the overwhelming favorite of independents and notably of young voters. These last are extremely important, as no voter under 30 today has any memory of a Republican administration.

ALONG with the negative issue of Democratic corruption Ike will raise the positive issue of preserving the two-party system, and in the South there is widespread eagerness to use this first big opportunity in decades to build a two-party system.

If there was any one issue which decided the convention fight against Taft it was the Republican "Rotten Borough" set-up in the South and his use of it to exclude new adherents to the party who had been attracted by Eisenhower's candidacy from electing the delegations to Chicago. "New-Guard" Republicans are keenly aware that the party must have many new adherents if it is to turn out the Democrats, and many Americans of all parties feel that it would be better for the country if a two-party system could be developed throughout the nation.

Finally, after the experience of 1948, there is no over-confidence among the Republicans. They have been thoroughly convinced that they are at present a minority party, and they are going to work hard. It ought to be quite a show; but why in Heaven couldn't it all be done inside of three months instead of filling a whole year?

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

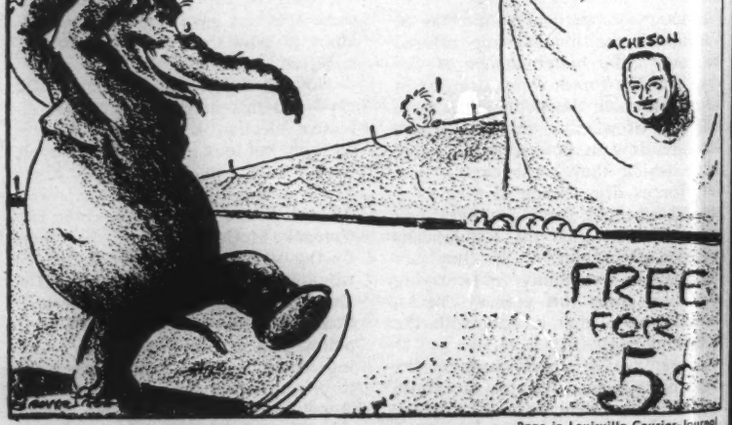
IT DIDN'T work out that way. Ike had to go to Chicago, work for nomination.

—Justus in the Minneapolis Star

TOO MUCH, EVEN FOR AN ELEPHANT

—Herblock in the Washington Post

"Old Guard" was tarred with McCarthyism.



—Page in Louisville Courier-Journal

ACHESON'S CHINA POLICY will be election target, convention feeling showed.

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PORTS OF CALL

Treasure by the Golden Horn

by Nezih Manyas

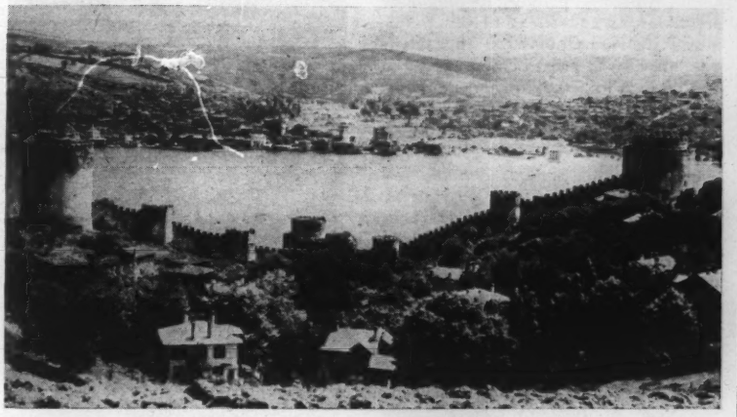
DID YOU KNOW that Santa Claus was born in Turkey, and that his church and sarcophagus still stand at Demre (the ancient Myra) in southern Turkey? This best-known Christmas Saint was Bishop of Myra for seventeen years, 335 to 352 A.D. Plans have now been formulated to build a new highway to Demre, to facilitate travel to this interesting site, from the near-by province of Antalya.

Excellent roads have already been built between Turkey's great port of Izmir on the Aegean Sea and Ephesus where are situated the Shrine of the Virgin Mary, and the house in which she lived from 37-48 A.D., after being entrusted to the care of St. John the Apostle. Pope Pius XII has now decreed that these be designated for holy pilgrimage.

Then, of course, Turkey has Istanbul, veritable jewel of a city, with religious, historical, and archaeological treasures. It is situated at the meeting-points of two continents, Europe and Asia, which are separated by the Bosphorus, that beautiful waterway where the reflected hues of the hills that line its two shores play a million tricks with the crystal blue waters. The Golden Horn is there, too; and the Islands, world renowned summer resorts.

SIGHTS of Istanbul include the famous St. Sophia, built by Constantine (first Christian Emperor of Rome) in 347 A.D. Its 40 porphyry columns at ground level and 68 more on the raised gallery section support the massive dome at a height of 184 feet. The interior is filled with priceless mosaic work, recently restored to its original beauty.

Istanbul has its mosques, hundreds of them, including such famous ones as the Blue Mosque (17th century, so named because of its beautiful tilework), and the Suleymaniye Mosque (built in 1557, work of the great Turkish architect Sinan). All around are palaces, kiosks, fountains, fortresses, aqueducts and museums. There is the collection of priceless jewels in the Topkapu Palace Museum, seat of the Ottoman Sultans from 1472 to 1853.



ANCIENT FORTIFICATIONS GAZE ACROSS AT ASIA

Istanbul has many excellent hotels, with a cuisine that has some 7,000 years of experience behind it: Shish-Kebab (which sounds familiar) and pilaf are Turkish dishes, naturally; and so are the dolmas (stuffed vine leaves), stuffed mussels, fish of every kind, desserts to dream about, Turkish coffee, Turkish liqueurs, and (of course) Turkish Delight.

ACROSS THE GOLDEN HORN

As for shopping there is the Grand Bazaar with rugs and carpets, silver ornaments of all kinds, hand-embroidered handkerchiefs and lingerie and blouses, Bursa silk of the very best quality, attar of roses, ceramics, copper (hand-worked, of course); hand-carved meerschaum pipes and cigarette holders; bed-jackets of finest mohair; leather goods and Turkish cigarettes.

Turkey is now only 26 hours from New York by 'plane, with several American, Swiss, Dutch, and British airlines offering regular flights several times per week. There are also flights from Paris (11 hrs.), Geneva (8 hrs.), Rome (7 hrs.) and Athens (2 hrs.). By boat, the Turkish Line has an excellent service between the French port of Marseilles and Istanbul (touching Genoa, Naples, Piraeus). Many other shipping lines connect U.S. and Mediterranean ports with the Turkish ports of Istanbul, Izmir, and Iskenderun.

Scheduled cruises to Turkey in 1952 include those on board such famous liners as the *Brittanic, Independence, Oslo Fjord* and *Stella Polaris.*

PRICES are important to the prospective visitor. Hotel rates in the best hotels vary between $3-$6 for double-beds and bathroom. In Istanbul, the Park, Konak, and Pera Palace hotels are to be recommended. Meals in the best restaurants cost from $2.50 to $5; but in first-class restaurants an excellent three-course meal can be had for as low as $1-$1.50. The rate of exchange is in favor of the visitor (2.82 Turkish Lira to the U.S. dollar). This means that everything of comparable quality costs at least one-third less in Turkey. Travellers may take into Turkey as much money as they like in dollars or other foreign currency.

The climate in Turkey, or rather in Istanbul, is cold in winter and warm and balmy in summer. Therefore, in deciding on clothes to take with you, judge by the same standards as you would in planning a visit to New York (remembering, however, that summer humidity is much lower and that cool breezes blow).

—Photos courtesy Turkish Information Office

IN ISTANBUL: FERRY UNLOADS AT GALATA BRIDGE

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EMIGRATION: THE "LOST" CANADIANS

CONTINUED FROM COVER

nothing Canadian business or the Canadian Government, through its National Employment Service, can do about it. This group averaged 410 per year, or practically 15 per cent of the professional total.

The profession to which most attention is called, when deploring our losses to the U.S., is that of engineering. One would believe that we were losing thousands annually. The facts are that over the past six years the average was 231 per year, and the figure has been decreasing rather than increasing. For the past three years, the average was 207, or less than eight per cent of the professional group. Even this number is a serious loss, but it is definitely not the catastrophic loss that is sometimes pictured.

Trained and student nurses over the six years averaged 635 per year, and made up over 23 per cent of the professional group. Even although some of the student nurses can be counted on to return, the net loss is a serious one.

THE figures given previously cover practically two-thirds of the professional group. The remaining one-third includes many classifications, none of which (except teachers) is large in number, such as authors, artists, college professors, musicians, teachers (average 269 per year), librarians, osteopaths, social workers, photographers, etc.

At the present time, migration to the U.S. seems to be lessening slightly. The number in the professional group leaving Canada decreased both in 1950 and 1951. While business conditions remain good in Canada, opportunities are more plentiful, and this trend is apt to continue. One illustration of the increased opportunities for professionally trained people is the increased interest shown by Canadian employers in university graduates.

G. M. MORRISON *is Chief of the Executive and Professional Division of the National Employment Service.*

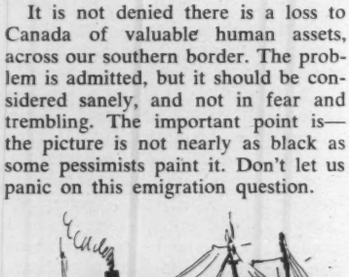
For instance, the graduating class of engineers in 1952 numbers 1,757, while the National Employment Service has been advised of more than 2,350 available openings for engineer graduates. Graduates from other faculties, such as Commerce and Geology, are also in great demand.

So much for the movement south across the border. But there is another side to the story. Many Americans feel the lure of a young and vigorous country such as Canada, and move here permanently. Also many Canadians who have gone to the U.S. to gain experience return to Canada.

During the six years, 1945-1951, these two groups together averaged 13,727 per year, so that the net loss to Canada was less than 10,000 per year (average 9,409). This included all classes and all dependents—a very far cry from "forty to fifty thousand per year of talented young Canadians."

A detailed breakdown of those entering Canada is not available, but it is only reasonable to suppose that the proportions of each profession will be roughly approximate. Of the people migrating to the U.S., the professional group constitutes 11¼ per cent of the total. In the movement the other way, those listed as professional and managerial make up about 10½ per cent of the total, almost exactly the same.

It is not denied there is a loss to Canada of valuable human assets, across our southern border. The problem is admitted, but it should be considered sanely, and not in fear and trembling. The important point is—the picture is not nearly as black as some pessimists paint it. Don't let us panic on this emigration question.



—Capital Press

WALTER HARRIS managed to put through major changes in immigration policy with a minimum of stir, publicity and comment.

Check on Immigration

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

derance of wives and children coming out to join established immigrants. The balance of the intake swung back a little towards the British. In 1951 as a whole only 15 per cent of the immigrants were British. In January-May this year Britain supplied 23 per cent. Assisted passages were available for immigrants in numerous occupations who were needed in this country.

NOW, just 12 months later, immigration offices overseas have revised instructions. From Italy they may take only wives, minor unmarried children, parents and fiancées of Canadian residents. (There are applications for 15,000 people in this category). From Germany they may take relatives of Canadian residents on a much broader basis, and the following: "Agriculturists, farm workers, domestics, nurses and nurses' aides". (It's interesting to notice that the scare ban on agricultural workers who might have been in contact with foot-and-mouth disease has not lasted very long. It was a mere pusillanimous yielding to a temporary public panic.)

From Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, the list of acceptable occupations is a little wider. But it is nothing like what it was last year. Last year the occupations at the top of the list were bush-work, mining and construction. This year they aren't on the list at all.

Here is another drastic change: immigrants from all countries have to pay their own passages (or have them paid by Canadian relatives) and have enough money to support themselves until they can get jobs (or have Canadians ready to sponsor them). The House of Commons approved a vote for assisted passages of $2,600,000 without even being told that these passages will be provided, according to present departmental intentions, only for those who are agriculturists and domestics.

HOLLAND, of course, is in a special category because of the agreement between the Canadian and Netherlands Governments, and our immigration from there will continue to be organized by the two Governments. It is not intended that there should be any reduction in the highly successful movement of farmers from Holland.

Then there is the new cut-off date of Oct. 31. Harris merely told the House that "certain workers" would not be admitted after that date. What he meant was that immigration offices overseas will try to stop any workers arriving during the winter. In some countries they can arbitrarily stop them. In Britain and France they can only try to discourage them. British and French people will still be admitted if they can pass a medical test and if they can show that they have means to support themselves until they get a job. The immigration department, of course, has to judge in each case what means would be sufficient for them to carry on until they find work.

THE ODD THING is that this determination not to admit workers during the winter is coupled with a completely convincing argument that last winter's admissions were successful. The short period during which up to 3,600 immigrants were housed in Government hostels waiting for jobs or housing, was completely ended by May. Compared with average monthly arrivals of 17,000, it was never more than a fractional number who had difficulty getting placed; and more than half of them were dependents not workers. But the complaints that arose over these few cases, coupled with a much more gloomy forecast of this winter's employment possibilities, have led the Government to make these drastic changes. In the colloquial phrase "They scare awful easy".

Whether Harris wants to call this a change of policy or not, I can't help thinking the House of Commons, and the public, would have been interested in having the new immigration rules explained.

PAUL KELLOGG

N. O. PAQUETTE

F. R. MANUEL

The Directors of Stevenson & Kellogg, Ltd., announce that as of July 1, 1952, Mr. Paul Kellogg, formerly President and Managing Director, has been appointed Chairman of the Board. Mr. N. O. Paquette, formerly Vice-President, Western Division, becomes President and Managing Director. Mr. F. R. Manuel is Vice-President.

LONDON LETTER

THE COST OF THE CROWN

by P. O'D.

EARLY in each reign the British sovereign sends a message to Parliament asking that renewed provision should be made for the Civil List. Queen Elizabeth has now made this formal request, and a Select Committee has dealt with it, and actually proposed that the monarch be given a "raise" to allow for the higher cost of living.

To foreigners and even to a very large number of British people there is something rather puzzling about the Civil List — including this name for money voted by Parliament for the household and personal expenses of the sovereign.

King George VI had a Civil List of £410,000, and even that was £60,000 less than his father's. It has become almost a Socialist tradition to move an amendment cutting the amount of the provision. No doubt a similar move will be made again this time, but it is not likely that much will be heard of it.

For, far from being an act of grace by Parliament, so that the nation may indulge in the expensive luxury of a monarchy, the Civil List is really a debt. Parliament has taken over the royal purse, and hands back part of its contents for the royal expenses, very much as a managing wife might take her husband's pay-packet and let him have something out of it for himself.

Once upon a time kings of England really did live out of the revenues from their own vast properties, and what they could occasionally extort by one rough method or another from their unwilling subjects. When these resources proved inadequate, as they were bound to with wars to be financed and all sorts of high wassailing to be paid for, the kings had to ask the estates of the realm to vote them the surplus money. And the estates seldom did this without demanding a little more power, a little more control, in return.

Finally, in 1830, in the reign of William IV, it was agreed that the administration of the immensely valuable Crown Lands and the other hereditary revenues of the Crown should be handed over the Parliament in return for an annual grant. This is always a good deal less than the hereditary royal revenues. The nation in fact might be said to have made a very good bargain, except for the consideration that the Crown seized the property in the first place. So the people got theirs back in 1830 and now the Queen will be getting some of her own back, which ought to make everyone happy.

Winnie and Alex, R.A.

WHATEVER ELSE may be thought of the Royal Academy's 184th Summer Show—and the critics are as usual inclined to be rather condescending about it—it can boast of at least one distinctive feature. Never before surely have a Prime Minister and a member of his Cabinet exhibited together, for both Mr. Churchill and Lord Alexander have sent pictures. It is not surprising that these should be hung, and on "the line", but surprising perhaps that they should so well deserve it for their artistic merits.

Mr. Churchill is showing four Mediterranean landscapes, all marked by his characteristic vigor of brushwork and his love of vibrant color. Lord Alexander's three Canadian sketches are in a quieter key, but one of them, "From My Studio Window", is a brilliant impression of sunshine and snow. Painting may be only a hobby and relaxation for these two eminent and extremely busy men, but how amazingly well they do it!

Another interesting feature of this year's Show is that Sir Frank Brangwyn after years of absence has once again sent some of his pictures. He is a very old man—he was born in 1867—but his work still retains much of the epic sweep in composition and the richness and romantic warmth of color that made him internationally famous. His picture "The Prodigal Son", a notably vigorous and effective piece of work, occupies the traditional place of highest honor in the Show.

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THE LADY KNOWN AS LOU

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

The senior von Gencsy died shortly after the war of a heart attack, Eva thinks brought on by worry and privation. Asked for the year she was born, Eva will answer:

"Let's say 24 years ago. My age is something I will anytime tell to a friend, but not to a newspaperman."

By adding up facts and conjectures, a closer approximation would be 27. However, people who ask a lady her age deserve an evasive answer.

By looking at the von Gencsy family crest, which dates back to the 14th Century, you can even get a clue, or a symbolic reason, for Eva's success as the Swan Queen. It bears a figure which looks like a cygnet but which, on closer inspection and candid confession by Eva, is a pelican.

When fairy godmothers hang around cradles of ballerinas-to-be, their choicest gift is a pair of long legs. These Eva was supplied with, plus plenty of authentic temperament and very little temper. She was soon enrolled in the Russian School of Ballet in Budapest, was awarded a scholarship, and at the age of 14 made a tour of Sweden as a baby ballerina much in the tradition of a Toumanova, Riabouchinska or Boronova.

The fairy godmother kept nudging Eva, and when she went to the Salzburg Opera ballet on a scholarship she was promptly given the status of soloist.

"It was something like you dream of," says Eva. "The first taste of success and the most happiest time of my life."

Even the war made little change in Eva's plans when Austria was swallowed by the Nazis. She kept aloof from politics, danced in "Carmen", "Aïda", in light operas and as the Fairy Doll, a number which was one of Pavlova's successes. The Nazis didn't trouble her, and when bombs closed the opera house, she danced for the wounded in hospitals.

She kept on dancing when the Americans came, and also got her introduction to a fright which far exceeded the tremors she felt when she huddled in bomb shelters.

Eva's first entrance before a GI audience brought appreciative whistles and cries of "What a babe! What gams!" To a European, whistles and cries mean that an audience is angry, but Eva kept right on with her pirouettes and later on when deafening applause came, exclaimed with astonishment: "What means that? I thought they were angry with me!"

BUT THE Salzburg days were drawing to a close and Eva was looking for greener fields. She got an engagement to dance at Milan's La Scala opera house. To get there would necessitate a passport, and Eva's was in Hungary. Several of her friends had returned to Communist-infested Hungary to get passports. They didn't return.

Eva decided to foot it through the Brenner Pass with the aid of a bribe and a guide. Ballerina-like, she decided that if she wore a smart suit and a pair of high heel shoes she would be mistaken for a tourist when she got into Italy. She'd reckoned without the penetrating cold and the snow of the Brenner Pass at night. When she arrived in Italy her shoes, stockings and suit were soaked with water, and she was easily spotted as an illegal entrant.

SHE WAS arrested and taken back to Innsbruck where she was put in charge of the International Refugee Office. Still thinking in waltz time, Eva figured that if she went to Canada as a domestic displaced person she could work out her year and then cross the border to the U.S. and New York stardom. She had taken too literally that old saw about the miles of unfortified border between the U.S. and Canada.

Arriving in Montreal, she decided to come to Winnipeg because the lady in charge of the DP's had heard that the best ballet in Canada was located there. Eva heard that one correctly, and she was met at the station in Winnipeg by Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Shepard, her employers.

The Shepards were dismayed to find that her only English words were "O.K." and "Coca-Cola", but they decided, with some misgivings, to see the thing through.

Eva, if she had known that Mr. Shepard (his first two names are Clar-

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ence Day) is related to Clarence Day, whose father figured so vividly and successfully in the book and play of "Life With Father", would have had even more misgivings. Red-haired father, you'll recall, did nothing else through play and book but bellow at maids and fire them.

Ignorance was bliss with Eva, and the same went for the Shepards, until they learned that, in addition to being a very distinguished person, Eva was also a ballet dancer. However, they were careful of their manners at the table, and rigged up two practice barres in the cellar, a high one for Eva and a lower one for the little Shepard daughter.

About the only time that Mrs. Shepard showed regret at Eva's presence was when Eva dropped a full tray of food on the floor while they were having guests, and in the presence of the guests, too.

EVA blamed it on the swinging doors, which she still insists go the wrong way, but the more practical Mrs. Shepard immediately set about preparing a pot-luck dinner. Eva dried her tears and went to see if she couldn't spend her day off at the Winnipeg Ballet.

When she had, in halting English, explained her mission to Betty Farrally, the ballet mistress, Betty said she could come to the school free. She didn't know, at the time, Eva's status in the Salzburg ballet.

Eva said she would be happy to come but didn't have shoes or a practice costume. Big-hearted Betty straightaway took off the shoes she was wearing, thrust them at Eva and said: "You can have these if they will fit."

Overcome at such kindness, Eva burst into another gush of tears, and before she had dried them, Betty had called Gweneth Lloyd and the two of them were rummaging in the wardrobe room for a practice costume.

The Shepards soon found that they were seeing less and less of their maid as Eva got time off to practise with the ballet. They were even willing to be maidless while Eva went on tour. Today they remember that Eva was a wonderful worker, never grumbled, and was beloved by the Shepard children. She worked for them for a year as a maid, and then stayed with them another year as a friend.

Eva isn't a dazzling study. "Work slow and long and then you will have the result you want," is her motto.

SHE HAD to get rid of a number of mannerisms that are foreign to the Winnipeg Ballet. At first, Eva, in the *corps de ballet*, couldn't help grinning happily at the audience when her face should have been in classic repose for a white ballet.

But she worked like a Trojan. So much so that she took all her Royal Academy of Dancing exams — intermediate, advanced, and solo seal—in one fell swoop. And with honors, too.

She taught for the school, and when the Mia Slavenska ballet came to Winnipeg and needed an extra, she filled in in Symphonic Variations with only a few hours of practice. Last summer she was one of the soloists in the Canadian National Exhibition grandstand show in Toronto, but got lost on the huge stage. This summer, if a foot injury doesn't interfere, she will play the leading role of a deaf-mute girl in the Vancouver Theatre Under the Stars closing production of "Finian's Rainbow".

Eva has discovered that if she tried to get into the U.S. on a Hungarian quota she'd have to wait just under a hundred years. However, even the idea of trying to get in on a Canadian one once she has her citizenship papers for this country doesn't appeal to her.

She still wants to go to New York, but when she does she wants to go with the Winnipeg Ballet.

With the way American impresarios are courting the Winnipeg Ballet at present, that possibility is far from a remote one.

"In Canada I am happy," says Eva. Those who know her transpose the compliment somewhat and say that Canada is very happy to have her.

Winnipeg in particular.

■ Two Canadian actors have invaded the U.S. straw hat circuit theatre. Anna Cameron of Toronto is the leading resident lady at the Norwich Theatre in Connecticut. She's been acting ever since her undergraduate successes on Hart House Theatre stage; has played with most of the Ontario summer theatres and was a winter season with Canadian Repertory Theatre in Ottawa. Also at Norwich is Torontonian Henry Kaplan, as resident director. Hank, too, received his training at Hart House Theatre under Bob Gill and has directed plays for most of the important Toronto and University groups. At Norwich he'll be directing topflight visiting U.S. stars. Last winter he was studying with Uta Hagen in New York.

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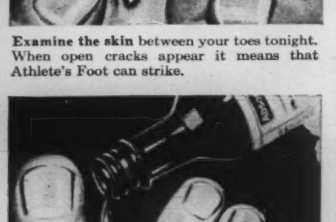

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CANADIAN CLASSICIST

Ethel Wilson: West Coast Novelist

by Dorothy Livesay

WHEN a doctor's wife begs her husband to leave the room, "so he won't be bored", while she reads a chapter of her book to some younger writers, an echo comes to mind of other scenes, other drawing-rooms. Is the voice that of Jane Austen? Or Mrs. Gaskell? You pinch yourself and realize that this is Vancouver, 1952: and the quiet, well-modulated voice, the chiselled face with its serenity and poise, the well-groomed grey hair, belong to Ethel Wilson; and this story about "Lily" which holds the young people intensely interested, is a novella recently published this spring by Macmillan's, under the title: "The Equations of Love." Before that the titles were "Hetty Dorval" and "The Innocent Traveller."

Ethel Bryant Wilson's style is in her voice. She never wrote at all, nor thought of doing so, until she was in her forties. But as a girl she remembers walking "in crocodile" with Vancouver's Crofton House students, and as soon as the walk was well under way a friend would cry: "Now Ethel, begin!" And she would start on the next instalment of a story made up as she went along, through the decorous pioneer streets of the West End. This habit of "talking a story out loud" undoubtedly helped to establish that simple and conversational style, classic rather than modern, so evident in "The Innocent Traveller."

But because she was not brought up in an age or social environment that expected young girls to become artists, the girl Ethel Bryant never perhaps took herself seriously. She has remained, even today, with a growing body of work behind her, a happy amateur. An amateur, not in the debased sense of the word as we use it, but in the true French sense: "One who loves and cultivates fine writing."

When her first book appeared, in 1947, a former schoolmate wrote: "I am so pleased that at least one of us has had the courage to do something queer." But to Mrs. Wilson herself there is nothing queer about her interest in writing. True, she was brought up in a protected and conventional way by elderly aunts—in the pioneer Malkin family. Later, by marrying Dr. Wallace Wilson, she had to take on social and professional responsibilities as a general practitioner's wife. But her writing, she feels, has never been an escape from all this, but "simply an extension of it."

"I AM proud of my strict upbringing," she explains, "because as long as one feels loved, a conventional home life is salutary, gives assurance. And then," her eyes twinkle, "one can always move outwards from it!" She did move outwards, finding life "terribly interesting, both actually and vicariously. I never thought of writing all those early years because I enjoyed so many things in life: tennis, badminton, swimming—before this arthritis got me! And even now I can manage to go fly-fishing with my husband . . . But of course the one interest that has kept us so close together, and that has kept me aware of writing, has been reading. Reading aloud, reading in bed . . ." and here an Irishism burst out as she spoke for a moment of Proust: "I was reading him before I was awake!"

The habit of reading started early in the little girl, daughter of a Methodist minister, the Rev. R. W. Bryant. She had been born in South Africa where her mother died. The widower took the child back to England and was for a time in Wales, then in London. At six or so she remembers sitting in his study as he wrote a ser-

ETHEL WILSON

mon, and pulling out a book to read: "Ivanhoe." From then on, without stop or stint, Mrs. Wilson read.

The great break in her life occurred after the death of her father, when as a child of eight, her maternal grandmother brought her out to Canada; to the rigors of raw new life in Vancouver. Her aunts, particularly Topaz of "The Innocent Traveller", were themselves great readers, and Matthew Arnold was table talk. But the delights of Shakespeare the young Ethel was to discover for herself. Along with Samuel Butler and Anthony Trollope, Shakespeare is the one she turns to most often; and of him she has written (in a letter to the writer):

"Of course when one says 'one does not like novels'—it is only the goodish or the good current novel. Because the Great Novels are incredible masterpieces, aren't they, to be read and re-read. I feel, first, Hamlet, second, Hamlet . . . third, Antony and Cleopatra . . . and the Great Novels and then of course many others such as 'The Old Wives Tale.' And then a big big drop."

A love of English literature in its great variety, a respect for "the integrity of the language" came early to this girl with her English roots. In her teens she was sent back to England to a girls' school of high academic standing, and there wrote her Junior Cambridge examinations, specializing in English and French. On her return to Canada there was nothing very dramatic for her to do in a Vancouver that scarcely stood on its economic, let alone its cultural legs.

"I taught school for some years; there were 50 or 60 little ones in the class. I remember, when Point Grey was forest, that a big boy—big among little children—used to walk five miles, and one time he had just killed a bear who was after the pigs." But that period of outward independence, when she was still living in the circle of aunts, left no very strong impression. She was swept into a different life of domesticity, travel and social activity when she married Dr. Wilson.

"My first story, written in the thirties, was in the 'asinine *genre*.' It was called, *I Just Love Dogs* and I sent it for fun, to the *New Statesman and Nation*. What a surprise when they took it, and when, later O'Brien reprinted it in his *Best British Short Stories*, 1938—alongside writers such as Eric Knight, James Hanley, Elizabeth Bowen and H. E. Bates."

MRS. WILSON'S first written book was actually her second to be published: "The Innocent Traveller". It was drawn largely from family history, reconstructed with a loving and ironic touch. At first the book took the form of sketches, but when some of these were published in England, the publisher suggested there was material here for a novel. In the meantime, while under great stress helping her husband organize a medical convention (Dr. Wilson was President of the Canadian Medical Association, 1946-1947) Mrs. Wilson was seized with what might be called "an escape mechanism". At any rate, the heroine "Hetty Dorval" took possession of her. In three weeks of pouring British Columbia rain, the book was written. After Canadian publication Macmillan published it in England in 1948. "The Innocent Traveller" was published in 1949.

Also set in British Columbia, but dealing with a very different social strata, is the new book, "The Equations of Love." The characters in it, denizens of Vancouver's Hastings St., have simply "come" to the writer's mind and taken possession. "Of course," she explains, "I have *seen* them—coming out of a hotel, a beer parlor, a bus; but once having seen the face, then the character and life

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

U.S. STRIKE

INCENTIVE FOR EUROPEAN STEEL

by Michael Young

THE STRIKE in the U.S. steel mills, which shut off production of about half the world's steel, came at the time the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe published a comprehensive report on the European steel industry. It has also coincided with the beginning of an expansion program for the British steel industry. These developments, lumped together, produce a quite significant picture of the world steel situation, and, from the buyers' point of view, an encouraging long-term trend line.

Plant and equipment involved in the steel industry are expensive; consequently, steel expansion is a long term proposition. At present, expansion in United States and European steel production is inspired by defence-production needs, but justified also, for the longer term, as necessary to satisfy the capital-goods requirements of presently underdeveloped areas when defence production levels off.

The U.S. steel strike and its companion, the strike of the iron ore miners, comes just as industry was pulling itself out of the bog caused by steel shortage: just at a time, in other words, when high cost producers would begin to question the wisdom of expansion or expensive updating of procedure and equipment. The effects of the U.S. strike on steel supply will be felt for long enough to influence the plans of the European producers. In this respect, the strike of the iron miners has been even more effective.

The iron-ore stockpiles at the mill end of the Lakes, which are usually built up at this time of the year, have been depleted because of the stopped production at the mines. At a time when the lake boats have normally brought down 34 million tons of ore they had delivered less than 22 million tons. Normally about half the ore deliveries during the summer go to the mills, while the other half goes into stockpile against the winter season when the boats don't sail. Thus, by the middle of July some 6 million tons of ore for production during the winter had been lost.

AN END to the strike in the mines, and the rush to build up ore stockpiles brings the steel mills' demand for ore boats smack up against the demand of the grain shippers for the same boats. This created quite a problem last year when a late-harvested bumper crop had to be moved through already plugged elevators and compete with iron ore for space on the lake vessels. This condition is likely to be repeated this year, so the ore shippers won't have much opportunity to make up lost time.

A condition of shortage seems to be pretty well entrenched once more, and European producers have a new incentive to increase output.

During last year, Western Europe's 58 million tons, the Soviet Bloc's 42 million tons, and America's 95 million tons came pretty close to meeting the active demand for steel. The ECE report rates Britain as the biggest steel producer in Western Europe. She is now producing at a rate of about 17 million tons a year compared with 14 million at the end of the war. In the fall a program will get underway — actually the preliminaries have already been started — to expand production to 21 million tons a year. It was as a part of this plan that the U.K. steel productivity team visited the States in May.

One of the major blocks to more efficient operation of British steel industries is the problem of obsolete, but still perfectly usable equipment. At present prices and profit margins, the building of large new steelworks wouldn't pay, so the old equipment is kept operating.

New shortage conditions, coming when defence production is not just paper planning, might well increase the margin enough to make heavy capital investment a good business proposition. This still leaves the political problem of British steel, however: There can be little incentive for private money to go into the steel industry when the Conservative majority in the House of Commons is so slender, and the Labor party holds nationalization as a first principle.

WESTERN GERMANY is shown as the second West European steel producer in the ECE report, but it is by far the most rapidly growing. The West German industry is now producing at a rate of more than 15 million tons a year. The German industry is at an 18-million-ton annual rate, but at this level, and probably even before, the problem of steel raw materials has modified German production plans. The German industry in the postwar period has relied heavily on scrap — much more so than has Britain. Although its output was about one million tons less than Britain's last year, its scrap-steel consumption was about 80 per cent greater. On-the-spot observers say Western Germany is nearing the bottom of the scrap barrel and will have to rely on iron ore, probably competing with Britain and France for supplies from North Africa.

A sharp reduction in U.S. output during the coming year will throw Europe more on its own steel resources: it may be the incentive needed for all-out updating and expansion of British steel-making capacity and for German development of iron-ore sources to replace scrap as the base of its steel industry. Coming at the time it does it may provide just the incentive for European expansion. The strike will delay the time when a buyers' market returns in steel, but it also raises the probability that when the buyer's market in steel does return, it will return with considerably more force than steel producers—and steel workers—had feared.

—International

◄STRIKE PRINCIPALS, Ben Fairless, left, of U.S. Steel and Phil Murray of steelworkers' union. Talks proved fruitless.

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MANITOBA'S NORTHERN JACKPOT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

a 2,000-ton-per-day production which will give revenue of $7½ million per year.

How the townsite of Lynn Lake is being established is a story in itself. September 1951 saw the last load of ore come out of the Sherritt Gordon mine at Sherridon, Man., which had produced copper, gold, silver and zinc since 1930. Although it was not possible to bring another mine to the town, company officials decided it was possible to move the town to another mine. House by house the town of Sherridon is being moved 164 miles north by tractor and sleds in the winter over snow and ice to Lynn Lake. By late 1953 Sherridon's 250 homes will rest on a modern, government approved townsite at Lynn Lake.

But the development of Lynn Lake, Manitoba's most northerly mine, besides being noteworthy in itself, also marks an important turning point in the history of the whole northern area of the Province. It is the major factor in the beginning of the "quiet boom" that is slowly impressing upon the minds of Manitobans the importance of the area north of the now populated region.

WHAT IS HAPPENING can be summed up in a sentence: Manitoba's northern frontier is being pushed forward another 150 miles into the heavily mineralized pre-Cambrian area with development of Lynn Lake.

The construction of a railroad and power plant for Lynn Lake is the touchstone for greater development than is possible at this site alone. The basis is laid for development of the whole surrounding area, exactly as happened when the same basis was created in the Flin Flon area 20 years ago. Flin Flon is now a community of 13,000 and expanding rapidly.

For one of Canada's earliest frontiers—and one of her latest—the territory "north of 53" in Manitoba—is finally yielding to the combined pressures of scientific research, technological progress and economic demand.

Today the stage is set for the north to take its rightful place in the economy of Manitoba. Some of the possibilities this still-pioneer region holds:

MINING: Northern Manitoba's mining industry accounts for 75 per cent of the Province's mineral production: the value of production has increased one million dollars a year since 1930.

Only in 1951 did production drop off about $5 million to $28.4 million. This was due to closing of the Sherridon mine and a smaller portion of the output of the Flin Flon mine being derived from Manitoba. (The mine is on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border.)

Besides nickel, Manitoba offers opportunities for commercial production of copper, zinc, silver, gold, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, arsenic and the platinums.

Huge capital investments have built up some northern points to the extent that it is now possible for companies to develop smaller, satellite mines in the area.

A good example of this is to be seen near Flin Flon where Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting is now developing the Schist Lake mine and Cuprus mine. The latter mine reports the highest recovery of zinc in the zinc concentrates on record.

The same company has recently constructed a $9 million slag fuming plant and electrolytic plant extension. This will allow recovery of metals from the zinc plant residue stockpile.

FORESTRY: It wasn't until the winter of 1942-43 that lumber was exported from north of The Pas. That year 514 cords were sent out, mostly to the U.S. This became economically feasible when the price of lumber soared and closeby mineral development brought transportation facilities. By 1946-47 a record 22,000 cords were taken from northern forests. This year that high-mark may be eclipsed.

This year a "trial shipment" of 5,000 cords of raw pulpwood will be shipped through the Manitoba port of Churchill to a syndicate in France and Switzerland. Provincial officials feel this "opens up a pretty attractive picture" for the Manitoba product.

The need for thousands of tamarack and jack pine railroad ties; millions of board feet of fir and spruce lumber for northern construction and an increased demand for pulpwood has served to establish the forest industry.

FISHERIES: Until 1944 the greatest production from northern lakes and streams was 1.7 million pounds a year with less than 500 fishermen operating. Since that time production has progressively increased until, for the year ending March, 1952, the catch was nearly 6 million pounds; almost 1,000 fishermen participated.

POWER: Today southern Manitoba, particularly Greater Winnipeg, is looking northward for its new power sources. All except 50,000 hp of the total southern power potential has been developed and plans are now underway to go up to the Nelson river.

DEVELOPMENT of this power would certainly give a boost to the establishment of industries in the north where power costs would be substantially less than in the present centres.

AGRICULTURE: Until now farming has been a small factor in northland development. But as other resources are exploited and as the population grows, a 30,000 square mile area along the Saskatchewan River delta will supply nearly all the food required. Here the emphasis will be on mixed farming to supply beef, dairy products and garden crops as well as wheat.

Said one Provincial agriculturist: "We've just reached the point where we can see we are going to have a large new agricultural area in the north with flood protection measures the only deterrent."

The Saskatchewan River delta is in the same latitude as the Peace River area of Alberta — the largest new farming area on the continent.

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By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

U.K. BUSINESS

Motor Prospects

by John L. Marston

THE BRITISH automobile industry has a few months in which to prove itself as one of the leading export industries. If it cannot do so it will be liable to suffer reduction of its allocations of steel; its output will be further restricted; its unit costs will rise; its products will be priced out of the world markets.

The leading British motor companies are supremely confident that they can hold their position and improve it, if they are given a reasonable chance.

The British industry did not waste its time during the postwar honeymoon. It made important technical advances, and, doubling its capacity, it reduced its costs. Now the problem is to secure markets, so that these advantages can be consolidated.

The industry has been obliged to export about three-quarters of its output in recent years. During that time the home market has been half-starved, and used cars nearly new have been more costly than the same models quite new.

The need for this concentration on exports has been understood, but some people in the industry believe that the national good would have been served better in the long run if it had been permissible to exploit the home market, and to obtain more steel for the purpose. It would have been possible thereby, so the advocates of a flexible policy argue, to expand turnover, reduce prices, expand turnover further at the lower prices, and establish positions overseas which neither American nor European competitors could assail.

SUCH DISCUSSION is remote from reality at present, because rearmament has first claim on supplies of materials, because the home market (where, after all, more cars are registered than ever before) is at current prices much nearer to saturation-point than had been imagined, and because the new competitors—or, rather, the old ones revived—are back in the field in force.

British Ford took the initiative at the beginning of July with an all-round reduction of export prices (and a smaller reduction of home prices, as an act of principle). The price war is on already. Other British companies have been reducing prices in individual markets. The Germans will not have everything their own way in Europe (where their challenge is strongest) or in more distant markets.

It is an anxious time for the British firms, nonetheless. They have to be constantly energetic and alert if they are not to be jostled out of position by the Americans, with a production rate many times higher, by the Germans, with a will to match their hard efficiency, and by French and Italian and other smaller producers, with excellent engineering qualities and a fine flair for design.

The British automobile industry reached its production peak in 1950, with more than 520,000 cars and nearly 800,000 vehicles of all types. The subsequent decline has been considerable, and the industry is at present working at less than two-thirds of capacity. A few years hence, when new steel projects have matured, the basic material should be plentiful. The tasks meantime are to consolidate and rationalize production and to strengthen and extend sales and service organizations abroad.

U.S. BUSINESS

Tariff Battle

by R. L. Hoadley

CONGRESSIONAL extension until June 30, 1953, of quota restrictions on cheese imports has placed the U.S. Government in a highly embarrassing position. There are bound to be some red faces among the American delegation that will meet with 33 fellow member nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at Geneva in October. It will be their role to explain why the U.S. ban on Canadian cheese and other foreign dairy products has been extended another year.

Unless some action is taken before then to overcome the resentment of other nations, the U.S. stands to lose some of the tariff concessions secured from other countries in 1947-50 trade negotiations. The Geneva meeting should provide the finale to the protracted disagreement that started last year when the cheese barrier was first passed as a rider to a defence-production measure.

Nine countries, including Canada, filed protests against the cheese curb and the U.S. was found subsequently to have violated terms of the general agreement. But members were advised not to take retaliatory action until the U.S. had an opportunity to have the restrictions repealed. The Truman Administration has failed in this attempt although business generally sought removal of the barrier.

The new law relaxes the "cheese" restrictions to the extent that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to permit additional imports, not to exceed 15 per cent of the quota established, when "international relationships and trade" would be benefitted.

Thus Congress apparently has provided some leeway in administration of the quota system whenever retaliatory action is threatened on the part of other nations.

Already import controls have been lifted on several varieties of French and Italian cheese and quotas raised on others. Importers feel it is quite likely the quota will be increased on Canadian cheddar if the Canadian Government is prepared to "get tough" in the matter. In any event it is unlikely that anything will be done until after the November election.

Fortunately, two proposed measures for extreme restrictions on imports were knocked out of the Defence Production Act. One would have required drastic limitation of imported articles containing any material under allocation and the other would have extended the "cheese-type" quotas.

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BOOK REVIEWS

THE WELL KNOWN COUNTRY

CANADA: THE GOLDEN HINGE—by Leslie Roberts—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.50.

by R. A. Farquharson

THE EXPANDING interest of Canadians in Canada is reflected in the increasing number of books like Sandwell's "The Canadian Peoples", LeBourdais' "Canada's Century" and now Leslie Roberts' "Canada: The Golden Hinge". At the rate books about Canada are being written and read, Bruce Hutchinson will have to modernize his title when he gets around to bringing out a new edition of "The Unknown Country".

Roberts is one of Canada's great reporters and has been a leader amongst the prophets of a greater Canada. He has the good reporter's ability to marshal his facts for easy reading and he has always delighted in controversy:

"Canada's problem area is precisely where the people who live in it believe no problems exist—the industrial heartland along the St. Lawrence and the lower Great Lakes. The problem can only be resolved by the coming of people, and only then provided most of them settle outside of what is now the industrial heartland. If they do so, however, the heartland will boom as never before, and Toronto may actually catch up to Chicago."

Robert's book is of the present, not the past but with just enough history added to provide background for understanding. Like Hutchison, he has his eye on the American as well as the Canadian reader with the result that the book will be understood by people who have never read about Canada before.

Because of the interest this new book-length profile of a nation will create, SATURDAY NIGHT runs a series of extracts from "Canada: The Golden Hinge" on Page 9 of this issue.

Any author presenting a portrait of a country as diverse as Canada in the limitations of 286 pages, is bound to be superficial. But the book is designed for the general public rather than the student, and writers like Roberts are doing an important national service in spreading knowledge and understanding of this no longer unknown country.

Lore of the Sea

HARPOON AT A VENTURE—by Gavin Maxwell—*Clarke, Irwin*—$5.00.

by William Sclater

WHERE the Western Isles of song and story, those ramparts of the Gaels which rise out of the North Atlantic to bastion the shores of Scotland and where, in the names of Skye, Mull, Rhum, Mallaig and Iona the ghosts of the Norse galleys and many an older legend lingers, the author, lately a Major of the Guards founded, of all things, a shark fishery.

It began when he purchased the island of Soay from Mrs. MacLeod of Dunvegan and, casting around for a means of income for his domain, thought of the basking sharks which are seasonally plentiful in these waters.

His project was sound. The basking shark, second largest fish in the sea often reaches a length of 30 feet and more, weighs two or three tons and has, in its liver much valuable oil. While it lives entirely on plankton and has none of the rapacity of its tribe, a blow from its mighty tail when a harpoon strikes its body at the short range of a few feet can do considerable damage to boat or man. Story after story of these exciting encounters reveals this. It is a business calling for sturdy, highly-specialized craft and tough, able seamen, as the Major discovered—the hard way.

The book, apart from its exciting sea adventure, is a real contribution to the sea lore of these waters. Success was almost within the author's grasp. But, at the end, describing the relics of Leverhulme's great plans for these areas and thinking of his own experience he wrote:

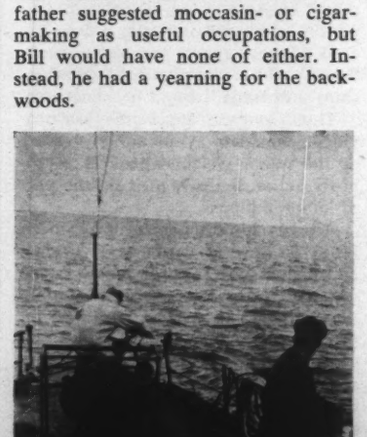
"All that remained of Lever's plans
Were some half-built piers and
some empty cans . . .
The crofters gossiped in Gaelic
speech
And the waves crept over the
lonely beach."

The Woodsy Touch

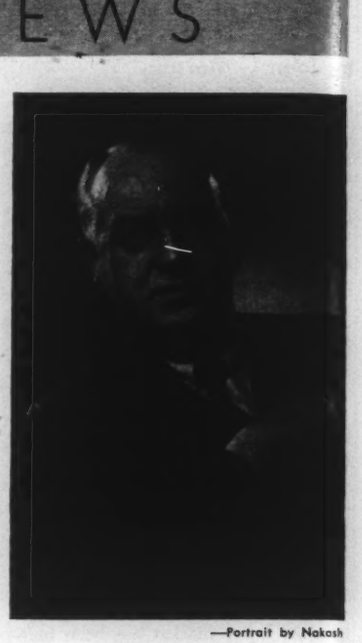
NATURE I LOVED—by Bill Geagan—*Longmans, Green*—$3.75.

by D. M. LeBourdais

BILL GEAGAN, a young man of Bangor, Maine, had not found his place in life five years after leaving high school. He had studied art and had tried to be a cartoonist. His father suggested moccasin- or cigar-making as useful occupations, but Bill would have none of either. Instead, he had a yearning for the backwoods.



"Harpoon at a Venture"
SEA LION AGAINST SHARKS



—Portrait by Nakash
LESLIE ROBERTS

First, he tried a logging-camp, but found such a life even more distasteful than cigar- or moccasin-making. So he bought an abandoned cabin 20 miles from the city in a section still abounding in fish, muskrats, rabbits, deer, and other wildlife. Here he lived for two years, studying the ways of woods creatures, subsisting on fish and game, garden produce, eggs from his own hens, plus groceries paid for with money earned by showing inexperienced fishermen where and how to fish.

During this time he began selling little pieces to outdoors magazines and to newspapers. He suddenly got over his hankering for hermiting when a covey of Campfire Girls invaded his retreat and he caught a glimpse of a pair of dimpled knees. Deciding to become a full-time writer, he had, by the time this book was published, been putting out for ten years a syndicated illustrated column, printed in hundreds of U.S. newspapers, and had also a sponsored program over a Bangor radio station.

Although this reviewer found Bill Geagan's verbal imagery somewhat overworked, his book reflects a likable personality with an undoubted fondness for life in the woods. Those who must get their out-of-doors experience vicariously will find much to please them in "Nature I Loved".

Masks and Faces

LOVELY PEGGY—by Janet Camden Lucey—*Ryerson*—$4.00.

by Melwyn Breen

THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY actress Peg Woffington has received much treatment in fiction and biography. Immensely talented, she was nevertheless the target of much scandal and the string of her lovers has been reviewed by the shocked and the prurient ever since her death two hundred years ago. In her own lifetime she was the darling of the theatre-going public and the subject of

spite and malice from her fellow-actresses.

In her otherwise admirable biography, Miss Lucy devotes a disproportionate amount of time in vindicating her subject's reputation, answering stroke for stroke the critics of the Victorian Age, who saw in Woffington the negation of their ideal of womanhood. When she turns her attention to the theatre of the time, however, she gives us a description of both the plays and the methods of the production of the time, that is illuminating and interesting.

There is much unknown about the life of the actress—whose popularity hinged on her extraordinary ability in masculine roles—that is lost to history. The author advances theories and evidence to bridge the gaps (including her parentage) so closely reasoned as to make the book an essay in some rather dull scholarship.

Despite the two weaknesses: the determination to rescue Peg's reputation and the minute dialectical reconstruction of her personal life, the book records, in a readable way, a time important in English theatre. Through the book are glimpses of Garrick, Kitty Clive, George Anne Bellamy, Tate Wilkinson and many other names familiar to students of the theatre of the eighteenth century. It was a time of revolution in techniques: between the stilted declamatory style remaining from the Restoration, to the early attempts at realism, as well as the attempts to broaden the subject of plays from the narrow confines of artificiality and obscenity.

The movement was championed by Garrick, but did not seem to interest Peg who made her name in the old tradition. Peg Woffington was a woman undoubtedly better than she was said to be but to the modern student of the drama, her personal life is of secondary interest; her work of the first importance. The book is thus only half-satisfying in its apportioning of space to the two themes.

Tall Tales & Timber

FAR CORNER—by Stewart H. Holbrook—*Macmillan—$4.75.*

by Hal Tracey

THE MAN who bore the unusual distinction in the 1920's of wearing "the only derby hat in British Columbia" is likely to be a pretty interesting character. In 30 years of knocking about the U.S. Pacific Northwest, he's also likely to have some interesting stories to tell.

Stewart Holbrook doesn't disappoint his readers in either respect. Stories like the ones about the rawhide railroad, the closing up of rowdy, wide-open Copperfield by a woman almost single-handed, and the tale about the longest bar in the world, for instance, are only stories that would be picked up by a man with a penchant for collecting seemingly useless but interesting bits of information. Taken altogether, they add up to a fascinating impression of Holbrook's stamping grounds.

He takes pleasure in destroying some of the myths about the northwest — that Marcus Whitman saved Oregon by bringing settlers out to the state ahead of British settlers; that Reed College was a hotbed of Communism (a myth founded on a coincidence in names); and the myths perpetrated by two men who both claimed to be Jesse James. Another claimed to have survived the massacre of Custer's troops, and could even point out in an engraving the horse under which he was supposedly pinned.

Another hard-dying myth that seems utterly fantastic concerns the 1948 flood in Vanport. Although the press reported 15 dead, there was actually a story going the rounds that hundreds of bodies were being held secretly for shipment to Japan, from whence they would come sealed in coffins as Army war dead. Hundreds more bodies were supposed to be held in cold storage, to be produced after Portland's annual Rose Festival, when the crowds of tourists had come and gone.

Holbrook shows real feeling for the pioneers who first settled the U.S. northwest, for the towns that mushroomed and died out as suddenly, and for the giant trees that are the basis of the flourishing lumber industry. The book comes out as the story of a country and the man who lives there, and, more important, why he loves it. As such it ranges far beyond the narrow confines of the conventional travel book.

Writers & Writing

LATEST story to arrive about recent Authors' Convention, London, concerns young daughter of Television Top Man, MAVOR MOORE. Mr. Moore was giving a talk which required trips to the blackboard where he drew diagrams. Suddenly, little daughter arose from her seat, in the audience, quietly made her way to the blackboard and, down in the corner, seriously, started on her own drawings. Houses with smoke and other lively subjects took form. When Mr. Moore finished his lecture, he mopped his feverish brow and remarked: "That was the stiffest competition I have ever been up against."

So—the youngest Moore has the dramatic instinct that may go forward and steal other scenes from her highly gifted family.

■ Canadian painter, L. A. C. PANTON Ontario College of Art was puzzling over a recent SATURDAY NIGHT puzzle. He's quite expert at this sort of thing but this was a tuffy. Clue: Did he yearn to get on as a Canadian painter? He couldn't get it but he finally found out. The Answer: Panton.

■ Future generations of readers—if future generations continue to read, which is a moot point when one thinks about Radio and Television—may owe a vote of thanks to committee of Toronto teachers who have completed two-year study resulting in an overhaul of the English course taught in Grades 7 to 10. We like the idea of teachers, again, reading poetry aloud to their classes; the stress too on stories that will give pupils a glimpse of "the greatness of spirit that man, at his best, can achieve."

Summing up purpose an English course the teachers said emphasis was on developing citizens "mentally proficient, morally responsible, emotionally mature."

■ There has been spectacular upsurge of interest in Canada's forests on the part of Canadian youth. Each summer more Canadians "take to the woods". The Book Society of Canada contribute to this interest in publishing "Fifty Trees of Canada"—East of the Rockies—by J. L. VAN CAMP and T. E. SHAW. Canada has over 700,000 square miles of forest land and, in this book, are black and white drawings to help you identify individual trees and such facts as "forests act as a great sponge, keeping streams flowing in dry seasons" etc. The book is intended for boys and girls but a useful little number for any household.

■ Something sumptuous in booklets is "A Guide to Historical Brantford and Brant County" by ROBERT F. BROWN, author-artist-photographer. A striking color reproduction of the famous Romney portrait of Captain Joseph Brant is cover-piece. This work on the historical background of the community is part of 100-year Brant County celebration and 100-year celebration of that excellent paper *The Expositor*. It is extremely well illustrated and documented, fitting tribute to memory of our pioneer forefathers whose spirit, courage and vision guided the destiny of the settlement in 1800, by Brant's Ford and laid firm foundations of today's Brantford, the Telephone City.—*Rica*

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FOR SUMMER READING

Lovers of the sea (and surely that is almost everyone in the summer time) will find Rachel Carson's *The Sea Around Us* ($4.00) and *Under the Sea-Wind* ($4.00) refreshing and entertaining reading for hot weather. Her compelling portrait of the sea in the one book and the vivid biography of marine life presented in the other are literary triumphs. We think, and others agree, that they are destined to become classics on the sea.

While Mother and Dad are engrossed in sea matters, the older children can follow Odysseus on his adventurous voyage home from Troy, 3,000 years ago, in *The Odyssey of Homer* ($2.75). This is the first complete retelling of the entire story of the poem for young people —though the distinction of Barbara Leonie Picard's writing and the unusually attractive illustrations make it an Odyssey the entire family will enjoy.

For children from 9 to 12 we have a new Canadian juvenile, *The Forest is My Kingdom* ($2.50) by Janet Carruthers. This is the story of Bari, a young half-breed boy who grows up in the Lake-of-the-Woods country with the dream of one day becoming an artist. Janet Carruthers, who has lived in the north for twenty years, has written a deeply moving and convincing story of Bari's love for animals and the forest, his restlessness, and his irrepressible urge to draw the natural beauty of the world in which he lives.

The entire family will enjoy Jim Corbett's *My India* ($2.50). Man-eating tigers and leopards were the subjects of his earlier books, but here this gifted writer tells stories about "my friends, the poor of India"—about their violent contacts with the beasts of the jungle and the suffering, bravery, and romance that exist in their everyday lives. (Corbett's famous *Man-Eaters of Kumaon* will soon be available in a new edition for boys with powerfully realistic line drawings. The price will be $2.25.)

Explore the profound mysteries of the sea, travel to the world of antiquity, in our own Canadian forests, or to far away India with these books—and have a happy holiday.

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Hamilton Spectator

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

The three Toronto dailies rush their editions into Hamilton by truck, a distance of about 50 miles, and each Toronto paper maintains a staff of photographers and writers in Hamilton. *The Globe and Mail* has by far the largest circulation there, selling 15,634 copies daily. *The Toronto Daily Star's* Hamilton circulation is 6,129 and *The Telegram* sells 2,750.

The *Spectator* concentrates on its own market and does not go after circulation outside what it considers its own trading zone. The publisher has not put on a promotional stunt for circulation since the battle with Herman. The paper's distribution problems are handled by F. L. Britton who recently celebrated his 50th anniversary with the company.

With a background of 106 years of publication, the *Spectator* has demonstrated that it understands its market thoroughly. The paper often refers to itself as The Great Family Journal and its policy is slanted toward family readership. It provides its readers with the largest coverage of interesting reading matter and pictures its staff can assemble every day. Hamiltonians, it has found, like their stories with some substance and length. Brittle, flashy journalism falls flat in Hamilton where subscribers like to read their paper from the front page right through. The *Spectator*, while it tries to give all the news, plays down sensational angles and freak stories.

Every death in Hamilton is reported, every real estate transaction is recorded and every wedding picture submitted is used, but the city is growing so rapidly that the *Spectator* editors feel that this intimate type of reporting cannot last much longer.

ITS STAFF is directed by Managing Editor James G. O'Neil, a brilliant newspaperman who began his career as a reporter on the *Spectator* covering all the beats.

The editorial staff functions much as it always has. The staff works on the old-fashioned basis that reporters start work when the job begins and quit when it's finished. In contrast with the old days, however, the reporters work a maximum of 44 hours weekly. They are given time off for Sunday and holiday work. Years ago, and at considerable expense, a horseshoe-shaped universal desk now used by most newspapers was introduced into the *Spectator* newsroom. It was thrown out—the staff didn't like it.

Recently added benefits for the editorial staff include Blue Cross, Medical Associates and a pension plan with a generous contribution coming from the company. Men retire at the age of 65 and women at 60. Those beyond pensionable age have been cared for.

For many years *Spectator* reporters complained that while working conditions were good, their pay did not compare with that of the staffs of other less successful Southam publications. Today wages and working conditions compare favorably with those of other Canadian newspapers. The city room is free of politics and under its Balfour and O'Neil, it maintains its reputation as a happy shop.

FILMS

THE BUSY SCREEN MATRON

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT IS a mistake to imagine that Hollywood's ideal is a glittering blonde or a hoarse-voiced siren, or a cover-girl in a Bikini bathing suit. The Industry's deepest attachment is the Ideal Matron. Last week she turned up all over the place.

The Ideal Matron is brave, loyal, selfless and an inspired moralist. She never gets dishevelled, even in a crisis, but always turns up with the right answer, and with her stocking seams straight and every hair in place. She is a wonderful inspiration to her mate, who has a male tendency to get out of line, and he admits it and is grateful when she straightens him out.

She is, in fact, a pure Wordsworthian conception, whose business is to haunt, startle and waylay, then, moving in fast, to warn, to comfort and command. Since Wordsworth's time the Phantom of Delight has gradually devolved into the soap-opera queen; and as such she now reigns supreme. Any wayward male stubborn enough to resist the treatment she imposes would probably end by talking himself right out of his contract.

Last week she was Mrs. James Marshall Williams in "Carbine Williams" and Mrs. Grover Cleveland Alexander in "The Winning Team." She was also Myrna Loy in "If This Be Sin" and Joan Fontaine in "This Above All."

As Mrs. Williams (Jean Hagen) she loyally stands by James Stewart when he goes to prison and her inspiration has a lot to do with the invention of the Williams carbine. As Mrs. Alexander she stimulates Ronald Reagan to pitch his way to victory in the World Series. In "If This Be Sin" she is the perfect wife (Myrna Loy) who unites a pair of lovers (Richard Greene and Peggy Cummins) and puts her stuffy lawyer husband (Roger Livesay) firmly in place. And in "This Above All" she inspires Tyrone Power to go back and win the Battle of Britain. Altogether the little woman had quite a busy week.

"CARBINE WILLIAMS" is the story of the convict James Marshall Williams (James Stewart) who after being promoted to the prison blacksmith shop devised, mostly from wood, the now famous Williams carbine. It is a real-life story but as presented here it seems, like the carbine, to have been modelled almost entirely from wood.

This is not the fault of James Stewart who plays the convict role with his usual easy shambling authority. The film's chief weakness lies in a diffuse and unimaginative direction which continually loses itself in the details of fiction-biography. The Williams' story is a sufficiently extraordinary one, but it is told here in the reminiscent tone of Prison Camp Superintendent Captain H. T. Peoples (Wendell Corey) who wrote the original story.

Captain Peoples, though a sympathetic figure, is not a dynamic raconteur and although the film-version explodes into occasional moments of violence—the killing of a Prohibition officer, the brutality and revolt under chain-gang conditions, etc.—it never achieves the dramatic intensity the story deserves. As the morose, intransigent and curiously gifted Williams, James Stewart creates something approaching a characterization, but the Williams tragedy and ultimate triumph become blurred in the telling and in the end Captain Peoples' "most unforgettable character" tends to flicker out in celluloid.

As Mrs. Williams, Jean Hagen plays the standard screen matron, who encourages her man to give himself up, stands loyally by while he serves his term, and is glowingly in the foreground when his carbine proves itself before the testing committee. Under the circumstances, no heroine could do more, or less.

I DON'T KNOW how closely "The Winning Team" follows the actual biography of Grover Cleveland Alexander, but it seems unlikely that fact and formula could parallel quite as neatly as they do here. This is the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

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CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED MONTREAL

IF INDUSTRY NEEDS IT...CANADIAN VICKERS BUILDS IT—BETTER

U.K. CURRENCY CRISIS AND US

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

The truth is that we too should be sounding an alert, an alarm, like Churchill. But how can the ordinary citizen do that, when he is being assured that we are stuffed with prosperity?

The Government will say they are concerned about sterling, that they are doing what they can to help. But there is little or no evidence of the deep concern and anxiety without which they will not put forth the utmost efforts. Trade Minister Howe told Parliament that the Government is trying to increase trade with sterling countries, and there are rumors of loans to Australia and New Zealand, and of a deal with the U.K. to exchange cheese for an aircraft carrier. But when we press the point and ask, for example, how much of our defence spending is being done in U.K., we are told that last year we spent $45 million out of something like a billion and a half—or, say, 2½ per cent. It is hard to believe it could not have been higher.

PUTTING it differently we spent in Britain about a third of the amount spent on A. V. Roe (AVRO) at Malton where, after spending some $120 million, we are apparently just getting out of the experimental stage and on the verge of getting planes into the air.

There are, of course, difficulties in making defence purchases in Britain—and Howe does full justice to them — but a competent authority told me the other day that he thought a good deal more could be done. However, to do the utmost possible we shall need to have a much deeper concern in the matter than we appear to have as yet—a concern not merely for Britain but also for ourselves.

Nobody will deny that if Britain suffers a serious economic setback the whole defence program will be shaken to its foundation. This being so, we should not determine the amount we buy in U.K. merely on a calculation of costs and delivery dates, but on an assessment of the whole broad situation and the imperative importance of Britain being maintained on a sound economic basis.

In the face of all this, it is disappointing to have to record that the attitude of our own Government is an unwholesome mixture of boundless self-satisfaction in their own performance, and an apparent feeling of helplessness in the face of the British trade restrictions. This is not the atmosphere of dynamic and ceaseless effort which the situation demands. This has not even the cheerful buoyancy of the old music hall catch-line, "Where there is a will, there are three ways."

Small wonder that, as the matter stands, the *Ottawa Journal* asks whether there may be a tendency in government "to entrench themselves behind their own problems" and to throw up their hands.

Meanwhile, generous offers of good advice are being given to the British from certain quarters. This attitude is well satirized by Bruce Hutchinson in the *Ottawa Evening Citizen*, "My neighbor, Mrs. Alfred Noggins" he writes, "has just received from her sister in London a newspaper report of Mr. Churchill's latest speech. (Mrs. Noggins says) the Old Country is 'eading for another bust, the worst yet. But on this side of the ocean, we'll know 'ow to fix everything. . . We'll tell the British to economize and cut down their livin' standard . . . Well, all the h'experts in Washington and Ottawa are fair bustin' to help the foreigners, only the figures and statistics stand in the way. . . But the trouble is, Stalin can't read figures, but he has enough sense to figure that economists won't win this kind of war and that ledgers is no substitute for tanks and planes."

As we look back over the last six years, and consider what has been done, how near we have been to success, we should take courage. We recall the loans to Britain from the U.S. and Canada in 1946, the Marshall Plan in the years following and all its immense contribution to the welfare of Europe, the valiant fight of sterling in spite of the disappointments in the failure of convertibility in 1947 and the devaluation in 1949, so that as late as 1951, there were competent people who thought that a "dollar shortage" was a thing of the past. In the light of this we should not allow the sudden crisis in sterling which has arisen in the last year to dismay us.

Well, there is the problem. Are we to adopt the self-satisfied attitude, and in the words of Mrs. Noggins "tell the British to economize and cut down their living standards", or are we to consider with a new seriousness our part in this affair?

There are, of course, ways in which we could help. Here are some of them. In the first place we should consider whether this is any time to be accepting interest and principal on loans to Britain; whether we should expect them to liquidate still further their holdings in our country for the purpose of paying their debts to us.

Secondly, we should demand that those responsible for defence purchases re-examine their position with a view to buying more from Britain.

THIRDLY, we should consider on a long term whether Canada cannot invest more in the British Colonial Empire. We are already investors in Brazil and Spain, so why not extend investments in the Empire too, where political positions are more stable?

To sum up, realizing that in the words of the Bank of Nova Scotia *Review* "for the first time in the post-war period central emphasis has been placed on the ultimate objective of convertibility of sterling," let us insist that the emphasis be maintained. Let us keep pressure on the Government until a solution is found, knowing that the alternative, namely, a division of the western world "into separate trading blocs," is something which is just not tolerable for Canada to contemplate.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY

. . . FRANK TUMPANE

Light, witty comment on the Canadian scene is the hallmark of Frank Tumpane's widely read daily column; this year he celebrates his 18th Anniversary as a newspaperman. And the hallmark of Labatt's Anniversary Ale—"this golden brew"—is its *lighter, smoother* flavour. Next time you've an anniversary or some other occasion to celebrate, drink a toast in golden Anniversary Ale, the ale that combines lightness and smoothness with traditional body and character. But don't wait for an anniversary—get a case today and let lighter, smoother Anniversary* Ale *be* the occasion! John Labatt Limited.

The swing is definitely to

LABATT'S

NEW HOPE FOR THE DAMNED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

In addition to the recreational therapy of walks and games and a movie once a week, the patients were encouraged to try occupational therapy—the learning of handicrafts or trades. But not with the same success. Dr. Martin has a theory to explain why occupational therapy did not work out. The occupational therapists did not belong to the "in" group. They were outsiders, and to patients whose first need was for safety and protection, they might appear threatening. The ward staff, on the other hand, ate and slept and walked with them; assumed the role of guide, protector, and friend. That is why the ward aides played such an important role in the treatment program.

In weekly "bull-sessions" they talked out the situation together and with the doctor. They felt themselves part of a vital operation. They learned not to expect too much—maybe only five patients would show improvement, probably none would leave the hospital.

"Your patients are like children, often at the pre-language level," the aides were told. "They can eavesdrop on how you feel about them, in the way that a small child senses the love or anger of the mother."

THAT's the story of the project—how it was born, and how it was shaped. But it's only half the story. The other half is in the measurable results and in the slow-spreading incitement to this kind of reform in other hospitals.

It is difficult to measure the intangibles of behavior. Dr. Martin's staff reduced their yardstick to two elemental criteria; more cooperation and more interest in ward activities, and better toilet habits and better care of self and clothing. Each patient was given a tentative rating before the electroshock treatments, then a progress rating at two week intervals during treatment.

Men whose feet had been swollen because of years of inactivity began wearing shoes. The horrible, painful ulcers infecting their legs disappeared. In the first year the number of bed-wetters was reduced by a quarter, and only a quarter as many mattresses needed replacing each month. Even four of the ten patients who didn't get electroshock became more interested and more cooperative. Two years after the institution of the program, 55 of the original 72 patients have become individuals with names and completely new personalities, says supervisor Stevenson. Only 22 have remained on the home ward. That they can answer to their names and carry out contributions to a definite goal is in itself an achievement. Sedation, restraint or seclusion have not been necessary for over a year, and the sick parade has numbered less than in other wards. It is no longer a "back" ward.

This was perhaps the first, most complete experiment of its kind in Canada. The results clearly show that no excuse is valid for the condition of a back ward. Certainly not lack of psychiatric aides, because after the treatment program less workers were needed. Certainly not the cost of treatment, because electricity is cheap. Surely not the cost of upkeep of the ward. And surely not the hopelessness of the patients. Dr. Martin can clinch any argument on *that* score.

"Three of those chaps went home," he says. "And they were supposed to be incurable."

WORLD OF WOMEN

Ask Them Anything about Shoes

by Bernice Coffey

IF ALL THE WARPED dispositions, feudin', fightin' and meanness directly and indirectly caused by aching feet could be estimated, the result would undoubtedly account for a sizeable portion of the general human cussedness that plagues mankind.

And, because feet that hurt bring out the worst in everyone, everybody gets blamed—the customer — always female, according to the stories — who demands shoes several sizes too small, or a style that is unsuitable for her type of foot; the people who made the shoes that pinch, rub, or otherwise distress the wearer; the person who fitted and sold the shoe.

Up to the present time shoe salespeople have had to learn their business mainly by a process of trial and error, and a truly expert fitter has been the product of long experience. But now the Canadian shoe industry as a whole has done something which should make a lot of Canadians very happy indeed. The Foot Wear Institute of Canada, which is the Education Division of the Shoe Information Bureau of Canada, has evolved a course in shoe salesmanship for the benefit of those who sell you your shoes. A correspondence course, it is received by the student as a series of 12 separate lessons for which he writes examinations. Those who complete the course successfully are awarded a diploma and are identified by the distinctive button which they wear.

The course is the fruit of information and data from all branches of the shoe industry. Originated by *Leather World*, a Canadian footwear trade publication, it was prepared under the editorial direction of Roy Arnold, former editor of that magazine. Mr. Arnold is an aeronautical engineer who originally came from England to work on Canadian planes, but instead found himself working in Morgan's of Montreal shoe department. Knowing no more about shoes than his customers when he went there he soon became interested in feet and shoes from an engineering viewpoint. He wrote many articles of a highly critical nature on the subject for a trade paper . . . which then made him editor.

FITTING THE SHOE to the customer, he found, had never been the subject of a definitive work, and he is credited with being the impetus behind the project in which the entire industry has taken part. Nor was it an easy matter to interlock information from an industry as highly technical as the shoe industry. There were into-the-morning discussions, countless meetings between representatives from all branches in order to boil down a vast amount of technical information to its essence, and yet keep it sufficiently readable and understandable to serve its purpose.

Those cooperating include the Canadian Tanners' Association, the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada and its Allied Trades Division, and the Canadian Shoe Retailers' Association. Production of the course was directed by the Shoe Information Bureau of Canada. The result is a work of unusual interest and clarity that will undoubtedly show results in a more foot-happy population. Certainly the several hundred people across Canada now taking the course will know how shoes are made, about leathers and other materials that go into shoes, the anatomy of the human foot, how to recognize foot abnormalities, and correct fitting procedures.

"It is the first time such a thing has been attempted, here or elsewhere," says an official of the Shoe Association. "It is attracting attention in the U.S., too, where a large chain of 570 stores has asked if the Institute would consider making the course available to their 1,400 employees. And we've received a similar request from England."

A great deal of the non-technical information makes the course good reading for anyone.

For instance, we discovered that there are only 12 basic shoe designs and, with the exception of one design, the Gore and the more modern Step-in, all these basic designs have been known to shoemen for hundreds of years. Only eight of these designs are in general use for men's shoes today.

Origin of each design can be traced to one or more features introduced to meet some special need or purpose by an individual or section of a community. As an example, the "shawl tongue," a shoe or low-cut boot having a slashed tongue covering the instep, was worn by Greek women athletes; later in Europe and most recently in Scotland.

The oxford, a general term indicating a low-cut shoe with lacing attachment over the instep, originated in — yes — Oxford, England, middle of the 16th century.

The pump, originally a man's court shoe, was adopted for women at turn of the 20th century. Perhaps the simplest of all patterns to cut (it can be made from one piece of leather or fabric), it is the most difficult to make in terms of fitting characteristics.

And as distinctive as styles of shoe uppers are styles in heels used for women's shoes. Heel heights

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

—Michael Burns

THE MAIL BAG

PARIS AND THE GALAS

by Dorothy Masson

PARIS is at the height of its season, and everyone is feeling the strain. The couture houses are working at a high pace to deliver on the hour models ordered for certain occasions and, at the same time, start work on the winter collections.

A big gala in honor of the 150th anniversary of the first presentation of the Military Medal was held at the Opera, June 12. Annie Ducaux, well known movie and stage star, played the role of the Empress Eugenie in a sketch on the second Empire.

Her dress, ordered from Maggy Rouff, was not finished until after the rehearsal, which was held in front of the press two hours before the gala was due to begin. Next day several Parisian newspapers published pictures of the Emperor Napoleon III in full uniform, surrounded by his court likewise in elaborate costumes, leading by the hand his Empress . . . in a dressing gown.

"THE MAGGY ROUFF boutique dress in striped green and white cotton is worn with a large green crocheted bag, straw farmer's hat."

Hairdressers are rushed trying to keep everyone coiffed during this hectic month, and thinking up new ideas for evening parties, many in fancy dress. Fernand Aubry's transparent moonstone make-up is lovely.

I have just come back to Paris from Spain where I spent a week at Madrid and it takes a week to get accustomed to meal times: lunch not before 3 p.m., dinner after 10 p.m. Stores only open in the afternoon at 4 p.m. I spent three full hours getting a set at Madrid's best hairdresser, and I wasn't the only one. No one complains; they just sit and dream and let the time dance by. I did too.

I decided I might open a business there, and maybe I will at that.

"I ENCLOSE a picture of one of the Marie-Christiane new hats. This model is a follow-up on her last season's trend. Her new line is sensational."

"ACCESSORIES play an important part in this summer's wardrobe. Mendel-Maggy Rouff made this tremendously long blue Norwegian fox boa for the June galas."

ABOUT SHOES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29

are measured in one-eighth part of an inch—a heel one inch high is known as an eight-eighth heel, a heel two and one half inches high is known as twenty eighths, and so on.

First records of leather go back to early Egyptian civilizations, when leather was considered of equal value to gold, silver and other rare materials. In Roman times, too, it was used as a basis for money in the same way that gold is used today. The word "pecuniary" comes from the Latin *pecus,* meaning a hide. Another Latin word *tanare* meaning oak bark has given us the word "tan" which still correctly describes the vegetable process of hide preservation used since Roman times.

First tannery to be established in Canada was that of Francois Bissot in 1651. Others followed, but the standards of some of them were not up to much and in 1707 the Governor of New France passed a decree limiting the tanning of leather to five men only. Today there are approximately 107 tanneries. And there are approximately 275 shoe factories engaged in the manufacture of shoes. Average number of pairs of leather shoes produced during the past five years approaches 35 million pairs each year, and the number is expected to increase considerably in step with the increasing population.

Parents who boggle at the high cost of keeping their young fry shod will be interested to learn that a child's Goodyear welt boot requires all the manufacturing processes needed to make adult shoes; in fact, the small size makes some operations more difficult to perform.

YOU MAY BE surprised, as we were, to learn that when Grandmama was a girl (she is now only 75 years old) there were no such things as right and left shoes to be had in the average store. It was not until 1880 that women were able to get "crooked" shoes, although the "crooked" lasts for men's shoes were available in 1850—when they were regarded by many shoe merchants as a merchandising headache.

Another comparatively modern innovation is the provision of shoes in more than one width and the necessary lasts needed to make them. Early attempts to provide "slim" and "fat" shoes just over 100 years ago were achieved by "padding" the last. Now it is common practice for manufacturers to buy lasts in as many as five different widths, eight widths in some cases.

As for length sizes, the half-sizes that we find in the shops today, were only introduced in 1880.

And about the foot itself, the muscles which control it are situated in the calf and on either side of the leg, and there are two sets within the foot itself. All these muscles assume a "natural" length in repose, depending upon the habits of each individual. In children and males, the leg muscles are extended to approximately the same length as those of the barefoot native.

In women, however, habitual wearing of shoes with heels up to three inches in height results in the leg muscles becoming permanently shortened. When one switches to low-heel shoes or goes barefoot for long periods, the muscles are then in tension, resulting in "tired" legs.

If you are inclined to be a little vain about your high arches, you are going to be disillusioned. Many civilizations including the present one, have associated the high arch with high breeding, and the corresponding expense and difficulty of finding shoes that fit this type of foot has helped to establish this impression. The "high-instep" or high-arched foot is fairly common in adults, especially among females. In common with the low arch it is more of an inconvenience than a deformity, says the Course.

As the course makes clear, shoe salespersons are not supposed to be "foot doctors," but undoubtedly the comfort and well-being of a great many people are dependent on their skill and knowledge in fitting the shoe to the foot. The new course should mean happier days for stores and their customers.

COLOR

ON THE HOUSE

THE GROWING TREND to "exterior decoration" was highlighted recently by the presentation of new "correlated color" sidewall, trim and shutter paints which help the homeowner add distinction to his home.

The new paint colors are especially designed to harmonize with today's most popular roofing tones, since the roof of most houses is the largest single color area of a fixed nature.

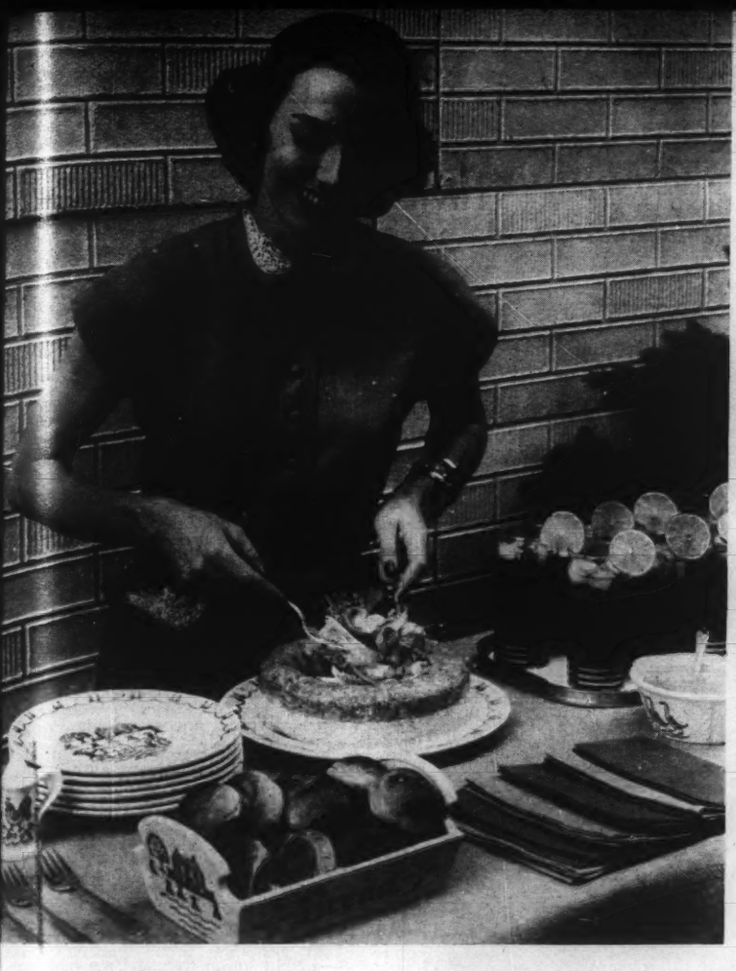
Color accents can give individuality to houses of the same architectural design, such as those in a development, and colorful exteriors can be effective on both modern and traditional architecture. Too, proper use of color on sidewalls, trim and shutters can help to conceal objectionable structural elements by "painting them out".

Even on white houses, of which there now are so many, ample opportunity for the use of bold color accents exists. Doors, for example, can be painted a bright color to echo shutter treatment, or a bay window can be featured by painting it a color that contrasts with the rest of the house. Under-porch sidewall areas are especially suitable for interesting color accents.

"Don't be afraid of the bold use of color on the outside of your home. Use it for decoration just as you do on the inside," is the advice of the experts.

■ MADAME ANNE-MARIE MATTE DESROSIERS of St. Hyacinthe, Que., recently won the Quebec Handicraft Medal for her needle-point paintings.

■ Canada isn't a doughnut-eating nation but for those "who care" here's an excellent way to serve them for morning coffee. Split doughnuts, spread with soft butter or margarine and sprinkle with cinnamon. Toast under broiler and serve very hot.



THE SEASONING, the sauces, the combination of ingredients make fresh, canned or frozen fish dishes that will go a long way towards tempting appetites. Many varieties are bland, so that they take well to the zing which seasonings and butter give.

For fresh oysters back in season come September, or clams on the half-shell or for fresh shrimp, cocktail sauce with plenty of tang is a must, and here's one that will please most palates.

Cocktail Sauce

1 cup tomato ketchup
2 tablespoons lemon juice
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon Tabasco
1 tablespoon horseradish
2 tablespoons minced celery
1 teaspoon grated onion, optional.

Mix ingredients thoroughly. Chill well before serving with seafood. Yield: 1¼ cups sauce.

CONCERNING FOOD

Three to Get Ready

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

WITH UNFLAVORED GELATINE as the blender, two familiar standbys . . . ham and potato salad . . . take on new appeal in a layered ring mold (illustrated above). The centre of the ring is filled with a tossed green salad. Hot rolls and iced beverages round out a meal for family or company.

Molded Ham and Potato Salad Ring
Layer I:

1 12-ounce can spiced ham or luncheon meat
2 tablespoons minced onion
½ cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
½ cup chili sauce
1 teaspoon horseradish
2 teaspoons prepared mustard
¼ teaspoon Tabasco
1 envelope unflavored gelatine
½ cup cold water

Grind or finely chop ham or luncheon meat. Combine, with onion, mayonnaise, chili sauce, horseradish, mustard and Tabasco. Soften gelatine in cold water; dissolve thoroughly over hot water. Blend into meat mixture. Turn into six cup ring mold; chill until almost firm.

Layer II:

2 cups diced cooked potato
1 cup diced celery
1 small onion, minced
2 tablespoons finely chopped green pepper
½ cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
1¼ teaspoons salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper
1 envelope unflavored gelatine
½ cup cold water

Combine diced cooked potato, celery, onion, green pepper, mayonnaise, vinegar, salt and pepper. Soften gelatine in cold water; dissolve thoroughly over hot water. Blend into potato mixture. Turn on meat mixture; chill until firm. Unmold and garnish with salad greens and wedges of tomato. Yield: eight servings.

ICED TEA or coffee, dark chocolate cake with ice cream on the side . . . what could be a finer finale for a summer meal, or to serve to guests on a summer evening? You'll find this cake frosting especially good:

Chocolate Dream Frosting

3 ounces cream cheese
3 tablespoons buttermilk or sweet milk
Dash of salt
3 cups sifted icing sugar
3 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted

Soften cream cheese with milk. Add salt. Then add sugar gradually, blending well after each addition. Add chocolate and beat until smooth and of right consistency to spread. Makes about two cups frosting, or enough to cover tops and sides of two 9-inch layers.

Studebaker, eager to seize every new opportunity to give its owners outstanding quality, has adopted three-dimensional nylon fabric for the upholstery of its Canadian-made State Commander four door sedans and Starlight coupes.

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Nylon upholstery fabrics are equally advantageous for use on buses, planes, trains, adding luxurious smartness with *decreased* cleaning and maintenance bills. For further information, write to Nylon Merchandising Service, Canadian Industries Limited, 1135 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

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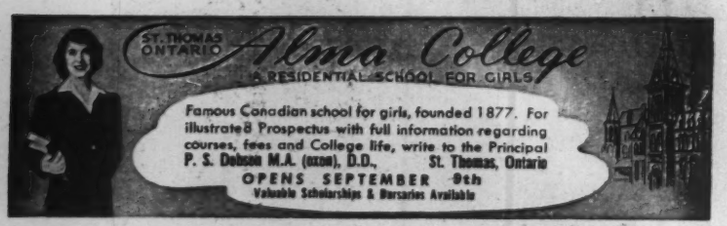
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BEAUTY

TIME FOR A CHANGE?

by Isabel Morgan

HOW LONG is it since you've experimented with a new lipstick color? tried out a different hair style? enjoyed a perfume different from the one you're wearing now? or, maybe, even dared to spring a new hair color on what, we hope, is your admiring public?

There isn't much reason for allowing one's appearance—or outlook—to become humdrum or monotonous. Fashion changes, new colors, new ways, new products, all make it a fertile field for those who are alert to new developments and are not averse to change.

Next time you need a new lipstick, or a new supply of face powder, don't order up another just like the one being replaced. You wouldn't buy a new hat that way. Look over the new crop of such things and see if there isn't something newer and better. Ten to one there will be.

New arrivals:

—don't ask us how or why it works. All we know is that Drylon appears to be just the ticket for anyone who finds nylon uncomfortable when worn next to the skin. A silky-soft powder of high-moisture-absorbency, it is applied to the skin immediately before putting on nylon hose or lingerie.

BELIEVE IT or not, there are still those who prefer long hair. Fernand Aubry has created this coiffure of simple but elegant lines for those who wear it long.

HELP YOURSELF to coolth by keeping a stick of cologne in your purse. The quick-evaporating alcohol will bring down the skin temperature in no time.

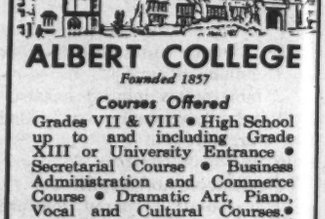
— a group of four Custom Colognes to which the Harriet Hubbard Ayer people, with commendable restraint, have attached the following names: Exotic, Floral, Tailored, Woodsy.

—a light lotion that sets the hair and cleans and polishes it too. You take a good-sized strand of hair, wet a piece of cotton with the lotion, rub the cotton full length of the strand, then set in pin curls. Let dry thoroughly, then brush out the curls. Called Formula A-10 for Women, but don't let that intimidate you.

—or, if it's a high polish you're after, you might like to experiment with some of the hair lacquers. They're available in the usual lotion form or, and this is convenient for travel use, in small pads impregnated with lacquer. These come in jars, and the pads are used once, then thrown away.

■ Harping husbands who complain about the little woman's lack of efficiency and organizing ability about the house should insist that she have a "coffee break" each morning. This is a positive step in the right direction in helping the chatelaine reduce fatigue and increase efficiency. Industry proved this beyond question during World War II. The "coffee break" became established there as a custom that's spread to other fields. It used to be that the housewife might have that second cup of coffee (or what have you) but she would never confess to such goings on. Now it should be an accepted part of the day's routine for health's sake *and* efficiency.

■ From 1871 to 1941, for Canada as a whole, the proportion of males never dropped below 51 per cent of the total population, whereas for Western Canada it varied between 53 per cent and 59 per cent.



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PERSONALITY

SHE GIVES THEM THE AIR

by Phil Stone

LEIGH STUBBS

"BLONDYNAMO" is the crisp way a radio columnist has described Leigh Stubbs, only female to be program director of a radio station in Canada.

This position, which ranks next to manager in the high brass echelon of radio came to the tall, 28-year-old beauty as the result of some 13 years in the business during which she has done everything from filing records to announcing.

Today responsible for everything that goes out on the air from radio station CHUM in Toronto, and for the staff of announcing personnel who come under her wing, Leigh got her first taste of radio as a schoolgirl in Hamilton, Ontario. There she hung around the radio station, eager to see behind the sacrosanct studio doors. She wormed her way in finally to part-time work; record filing in the library, answering the switchboard, writing copy, preparing the logs (registry of programs, announcers and sponsors) and finally, to becoming a regular member of the staff.

She proceeded to Toronto, and radio station CKEY, where she was right-hand "man" to the station owner. Once again she ran the whole gamut of radio and racked up more background for her eventual post with CHUM, where she has been program director for almost three years.

In March 1951, she married the station's manager, Bob Lee, making her legal name Leigh Lee. This caused Ted Reeve, the Toronto *Telegram* sports columnist, to observe, "Reminds me, I must take my laundry in."

Although the chore of being program director is a full and demanding one, Leigh still finds time for a daily half-hour air show which she does under the pseudonym of "Wendy Paige." The program appropriately enough is called "Wendy's Page."

Leigh and her husband are enthusiastic about the future of CHUM, which is one of Toronto's youngest stations and Canada's only "daytime only" station. It signs on at sunrise, off at sunset. Last year, under the first full 12 months of their joint supervision, CHUM racked up its best profit year.

■ Re-elected Presidents are MRS. A. TURNER BONE of Montreal as President of National Council of Women; and HELEN G. MCARTHUR of Canadian Red Cross, Toronto, as President of Canadian Nurses' Association.

■ DOROTHY ARMSTRONG has been awarded the British Council scholarship for study at Oxford this summer. A graduate in Arts from Mount Allison University, NB, she took her first two years at the University of Manitoba.

■ Over in Rome, Italy, ROSEMARY BURNS of Toronto recently graduated from the Senior Opera School, National Academy of St. Cecelia.

BRAIN-TEASER

ON THE TRACK?

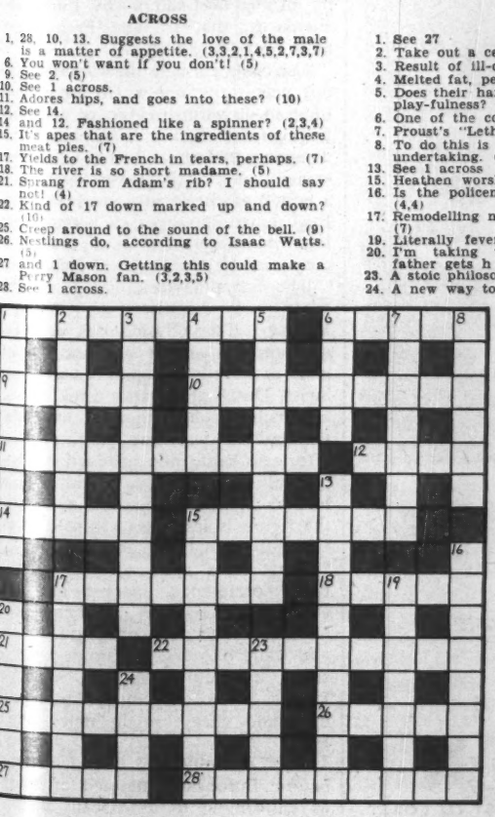
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 28, 10, 13. Suggests the love of the male is a matter of appetite. (3,3,2,1,4,5,2,7,3,7)
6. You won't want if you don't! (5)
9. See 2. (5)
10. See 1 across.
11. Adores hips, and goes into these? (10)
12. See 14.
14 and 12. Fashioned like a spinner? (2,3,4)
15. It's apes that are the ingredients of these meat pies. (7)
17. Yields to the French in tears, perhaps. (7)
18. The river is so short madame. (5)
21. Sprang from Adam's rib? I should say not! (4)
22. Kind of 17 down marked up and down? (10)
25. Creep around to the sound of the bell. (9)
26. Nestlings do, according to Isaac Watts. (3)
27 and 1 down. Getting this could make a Perry Mason fan. (3,2,3,5)
28. See 1 across.

DOWN

1. See 27
2. Take out a cent more than 9. (7)
3. Result of ill-digested knowledge? (5-5)
4. Melted fat, perhaps. (5)
5. Does their hair come down on account of play-fulness? (9)
6. One of the conditions of Luke? (4)
7. Proust's "Lethargic states"? (7)
8. To do this is quite the reverse of a grave undertaking. (6)
13. See 1 across
15. Heathen worship causes them pains. (9)
16. Is the policeman on one in the morgue? (4,4)
17. Remodelling men's attire has set off this. (7)
19. Literally fever from Italian bad air. (7)
20. I'm taking up the last letter before father gets h . . .! (6)
23. A stoic philosopher is so considered. (5)
24. A new way to take off. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. 10, 22, 27, 10, 7. The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong
8. Treacle
9. Reagent
11. One over the eight
12. Glint
14. Oboe
15. Love
17. Loan
18. Adam
19. Annum
21. Thousand Islands
25. Elation
26. Dog rose
27. See 1 across

DOWN

1. Theme
2. Excavate
3. Ameer
4. Earthworm
5. Shame
6. Overgrown
7 and 10. See 1 across
13. Inamorato
14. Ordinance
16. Daylight
17. Lethe
20. Mosher
22. See 1 across
23. India
24. Niobe

(219)

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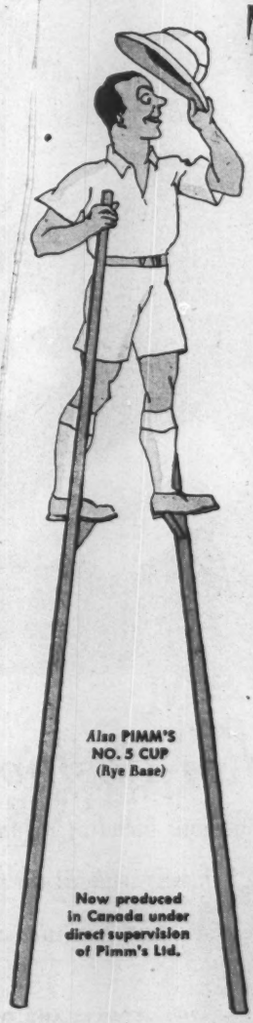
50's in FLAT TINS



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HABITS

FOOD FRONTIERS

by Susan Strange

OF ALL THE CONTINENTS of the world, Europe must be the most divided, not only by frontiers, by languages and by rival nationalisms, but also by the food people eat.

Some figures compiled by The Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris reveal a few of the astonishing differences in Western Europe.

The figures show, for example, that the British, in spite of rationing, are still the biggest egg-eaters of Western Europe. Belgians and Irish are close behind, but the West Germans eat less than half as many eggs as any of the first three.

While Danes eat about 65 kilogrammes of meat in a year, and the French 57, the British eat 54—compared with 31 in Germany, 29 in Holland, and a meagre 17 in Italy. While a Dane will eat well over a kilo (about 2.2 lb.) of meat in a week, an Italian does not eat as much meat in three weeks.

The kind of meat that Europeans eat varies widely. Britain is the only country of Western Europe that appears to eat much lamb or mutton.

Pork, on the other hand, is the Germans' favorite meat (whereas the French prefer beef). But against the Danes' 36½ kilos of pork a year, the German still eats less than 16 kilos. Even Swedes, the next biggest pig-eaters, eat only 25 kilos in a year.

BRITAIN, though it is hard to believe —and the figures of course, say nothing about quality—is still a country of big beef-eaters—by European standards, that is. The French eat most beef (23 kilos).

Curiously enough, the variations do not necessarily appear to have anything to do with distance, or with differences of soil or climate. The dampness of Ireland cannot altogether explain why the Irishman barely eats a pound of cheese in a year, while an Englishman eats over 19 pounds, still less, incidentally, than the amount consumed by the Greek or Italian.

The Scandinavians emerge as the great milk-drinkers of Western Europe. Every Swede, for instance, accounts for almost two and a half pints of milk a day, and Norwegians, Swiss, Dutch and Danes drink almost as much. In Britain, even after the tremendous war-time and postwar efforts to raise milk production, people still use less than a pint and a half each. In France and Germany the figure is less than a pint, and in Italy less than half a pint.

What does seem obvious is that habit, preference, income and the caprice of geography are reinforced, all over Western Europe, by frontiers and trade barriers. If Europe were a single agricultural market, like the United States or Canada, meat and eggs and cheese might move more freely from country to country. Though it would still be a long time before Europeans adopted anything as uniform as a "European" diet.

LIGHTER SIDE

NEW AND VARIOUS DEVICES

by Mary Lowrey Ross

I'VE JUST been studying a list of forthcoming goods and services to be supplied to the willing consumer. They make wonderful bedtime reading for people who like to drift off to sleep dreaming of walkie-lookies, scented synthetic pearls made from herring scales and grass-seed specially treated with chlorophyll to make it come up greener. I love reading about these ingenuities and enjoy even more thinking how happily I can get along without them.

Did you know, for instance, that you will soon be able to buy a prefabricated plastic swimming pool to fit in your own back yard? All you have to do is dig a hole thirteen feet by twenty-seven feet, six feet deep, arrange the outlet and intake pipes and turn the tool-shed into a cabana. I don't know how one gets a plastic container 13′ x 27′ x 6′ through the traffic and up the alleyway, but doubtless the manufacturers have figured out the logistics.

The plastic swimming pool was fun to think about. On the other hand it would involve (in my case) shifting the pet cemetery and the portulaca border. So we are continuing to put up with an old-fashioned claw-foot bath-tub (five by two and a half by two and a half). It has a comfortable slope for reading, there is no problem of outlet and intake, and we don't have to listen to the moan of a sump-pump through the summer evenings.

Another thing I like to think about is a Telemeter for television sets. This should be irresistible to the television enthusiast. Seated on his telehassock, he can put a coin in the Telemeter, which unscrambles the signals and presents him with the special program of his choice, while crowding out the choice of any televisitors who drop in for an evening's free entertainment. I like to think about it, but I don't want a Telemeter for turning in special programs. All I want is a simple device for turning off the radio across the street.

IF I HAD a television set, of course, I could watch Comedian Danny Kaye demonstrating *his* new invention—three extensible paper tongues with feather tips which blow out right, left, and upward to tickle the nose. These would probably be sensational at a Republican convention. I don't happen to want one myself.

The new kitchen mixes to save the busy housewife are interesting to read about, and certainly a self-assembling jelly-roll or upsidedown cake is a triumph of human resourcefulness. However, we don't fancy jelly-roll or upsidedown cake in our house, so these are out. If the researchers are really interested in pleasing the busy housewife they might think up a catsup bottle with a wide neck, a pouring spout, and an interior that can be reached with a rubber spatula. As it is, whole populations could be fed, very badly, on the national catsup residue that is left irrecoverably at the bottom of the bottle.

I FIND myself spellbound over the tales of the new moth-resistant synthetic wools that the researchers have dreamed up for us. They won't shrink and they won't wrinkle. A Dacron suit will even wash. But ball-point pens won't wash, or cigarettes, or lipstick, or income-tax receipts or the raffle tickets on a new Bendix—all the things in fact that are inevitably left in suit pockets. Some time or other some or all of these articles are bound to find their way into the tub along with the Dacron suit. So for the present I guess I'll stick to botany and the corner cleaner.

I can't get much excited over the modern innovation of rubber footballs in intercollegiate games. Football enthusiasts feel very strongly on the subject however, the progressives calling for rubber and the traditionalists holding out for old-fashioned pigskin. Pigskin or rubber, I don't care, I can cheerfully stay away from a game involving either.

However I am heart and soul in favor of the new snagless zipper with removable trolley. Nobody has ever explained to my entire satisfaction how a zipper actually works, and my distrust was deepened when I was once trapped by a zipper fastener while trying to dress in a lower berth—an experience in double-claustrophobia I shouldn't like to repeat. We were nearing Montreal at the time and fortunately the jam broke just as I had resigned myself to going on to the Maritimes. I'll willingly buy the snagless zipper, and also any zipper designed and guaranteed not to turn on the owner and bite.

Nearly all the gadgets on my list represent highly complicated processes aimed at simplification. The ingenious brains of the nations are constantly at work inventing easier ways of working, dressing, cooking relaxing, moving from place, or simply lying in the sun. What we really need is a few simple methods for meeting high complications. However they are working on that too. Perhaps by the time this reaches print someone will have devised a simple process for returning the Reverend Hewlett Johnson to secular life.

I'd certainly buy that.

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Ethel Wilson

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

of these people has unrolled before me."

In the same perfectly natural way, Mrs. Wilson feels, her Canadianism is apparent in her work. "There is nothing conscious about this process; it is simply inevitable. You live in a place and become a part of it." Since 1946, when her husband gave up his general practice for a position with the Department of Veterans' Affairs, Mrs. Wilson has had an opportunity several times to tour with him the length and breadth of Canada.

But the vision exists, if anywhere at all, with the writers in a country. The work Mrs. Wilson is doing, along with her contemporaries in Canada, is, she feels, merely spade-work. "We are preparing the ground for that real roaring talent—that genius who will come here, we hope; but who perhaps may choose to spring from some other commonwealth soil." Thus, in the matter of her own writing of novels Ethel Wilson is neither ambitious or pretentious. "I know I have only a teaspoonful of talent," she smiles: "but what little I have must be good, if it can!"

THIS THEN is the advice she gives to beginners, the young people who gather once a month to read their work and hers, in that airy apartment overlooking English Bay:

"Pretentiousness is the worst sin . . . Write simply of what is close to you . . . Read and read and *read*, not for the purpose of emulating any style, but to develop a critical faculty so keen that you yourself cannot write badly. You will know by instinct, what to leave out. But of course a thing even more fundamental, for a writer, is to have an interest in people, to centre as it were your whole eye and mind on people."

The people who move through Mrs. Wilson's novel and novellettes are so full of vitality that they seem to carry the story through themselves. This sometimes leads to an unevenness, noticeable in "The Innocent Traveller"; or to a melodramatic climax, as in "Hetty Dorval". But in her new book, the story of Mort, called "Tuesday and Wednesday"; and "Lily's Story"—two novellas—possess qualities of intensity and irony that hold even critical young people, as they sit in a circle, spellbound. In their elders this is not astonishing, for Ethel Wilson's style has the clarity and irony comparable to Jane Austen and Samuel Butler; it is part of that tradition.

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Screen Matron

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 27

story of the baseball genius (Ronald Reagan) who is picked up from the sandlots by a baseball scout and promoted to the big league. Then follows his collapse after a blinding accident, his decline from the headlines, his eventual triumph. Every familiar device to illustrate these various stages is faithfully employed — the trains rounding the curves that lead to greatness, the headlines that announce his triumphs, the headlines that hint at its decline, the tear-sheets from sporting papers that supply the details.

Then there is that significant front seat in the grandstand, reserved for the hero's admiring wife (Doris Day). She is his inspiration, and when her seat is empty the bases tend to fill up and when she appears the great Alexander is able to pitch Babe Ruth himself out of the game. All this sounds a good deal closer to movie than to baseball legend.

Canada: The Golden Hinge

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

North America's past and present in the narrow flatlands between Mount Royal and the river has produced in Montreal one of the most highly civilized cities in the world.

Ottawa is a lovely city. Twenty-two miles of shaded driveways flank the winding waters of the rivers and canals. They skirt some of the most carefully laid out residential areas in North America. There is no pall of smog, like those which overhang the great industrial centres. Ottawa is a city in transition, from the rough and ready stage of a nation's youth to the planned smoothness of the capital of a great and mature nation.

Toronto is a remarkable town. It is at once Canada's most pro-British major settlement and its most American-minded. Generally regarded by non-resident Canadians as a hotbed of standpat conservatism, it is in reality a high, wide and handsome boom town. Externally anglicized, it is the country's largest racial melting-pot. Regarded by most Canadians as a city devoted almost solely to the pursuit of money, Toronto is nevertheless the centre of that part of the nation's cultural activities centered in the English language.

The cities in which prosperity rests largely on the economic health of a single industry tend to be problem children. Windsor at mid-century was a rip-roaring city of 121,000 people, which in good times could boast the highest average pay cheques in Canada, and in bad times viewed with concern one of the country's most unyielding unemployment problems.

Winnipeg has become a great crossroads. Up and down one air highway pours the traffic of a young mineral kingdom in northern Manitoba and the far northwestern corner of Ontario. Over the rail network from the west flows the golden grain; out to it go the consumer goods for which the prairie farmer trades his crops. It is this crossroads position, and the fact that the up-and-coming Winnipegers have taken full advantage of it which are responsible for its mid-century renaissance as something much more than a wheat town.

The river comes out of dry flatlands into the mild and gentle atmosphere of Saskatoon. The Saskatonians may not care much for these adjectives; mild and gentle. Yet it is the impact which this fine city makes on the man who does not live here. Its streets are wide and open to the sky. Its pace seems leisurely and its people content.

Calgary is the free-and-easiest city between the Rockies and the Lakes. Its westernism at times seems almost Hollywood inspired, but remove the Stetsons and the cowboy clothes it dons for its annual Stampede and Calgary is still a big-hearted, cheerful and generous town. It is not a prairie city, however, as Moose Jaw is, or Regina. Nor is it a wheat city, though it is on the western fringe of the wheatlands. Calgary is a cow town and an oil town and its personality has been affected by these preoccupations in much greater degree than it has been influenced by grain.

THE HUB and centre for all the Territories bustle and activity has been Edmonton, until recently perhaps the world's most phlegmatic boom town. Edmonton has lived through a series of booms without being upset by any of them. Its first was in grain and real estate. When the boom ended it settled down to be an outsized market town and provincial capital. Then suddenly the airplanes came and Edmonton went through a series of mining booms in which it had little local interest, but from which it waxed rich as a supply town and jumping off place. Geography took a hand in World War II. The United States Army rolled in. Edmonton boomed again and, as usual, was pushed around by outsiders. The war ended and again Edmonton settled back to enjoy a little peace and quiet. Almost before it could put on its slippers and nuzzle up to a warm radiator, however, the biggest boom of all struck it, and Edmonton has been in a tizzy ever since.

The beauties surrounding the city of Vancouver, wedged between the mountains of the Coast Range and the sea, are unquestionably inspiring. Peaks, often blanketed in snow while rain drizzles downtown, rise sharply out of the harbor. An island studded horizon and a frontispiece laced by bays, backed by more mountains, are framed in the seaward picture-window.

In Victoria horticultural shows are important civic occasions, and the great fiesta of the summer season is Garden Week. The community's proudest showpiece is not a magnificent item of sculpture, architecture, painting, or even the array of totems in Thunderbird Park, but fifteen acres of landscaped loveliness on a hillside near Saanich Inlet, known simply as "Mrs. Butchart's Gardens."

BNA and "Dominion"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

tional title" of the United States. ("République" is, of course, part of the national title of *"la République Française"*, which makes it quite another matter.) "Dominion" may or may not be destined to disappear as a general name for the kind of nation that Canada now is; if it does it will be because of a widespread feeling that it is inappropriate for that kind of nation. Incidentally the official name employed in the BNA Act for the political entity of Canada is "Union"; the other "colonies or provinces" may on certain conditions be admitted "into the Union", not "into the Dominion".

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